THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.--No. 128. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WHOLESALE HANGING.

Approaching Triple Execution of the Chesapeake Pirates at Princess Anne, Md.

The Desperate Crime for which They are to Suffer Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30.—On Friday next, December 4, there will be a gala day at Princess Anne, the county seat of Somerset county, Maryland. So frequently is the scaffold brought into use in that desperate region, that it is kept standing all the year round, and, moreover, is made large enough to swing five miserable human creatures into eternity at one and the same time. It is said, also, that the scaffold stands on open ground near the jail, in full view of such as choose to witness its practical operation. If this be true, a grand concourse of the unterrified and unreconstructed denizens of the town and its vicinity may be anticipated on Friday next, for on that day three men will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and each of the three is a negro.

The circumstances attending the crime for which they are to be executed were as follows:—

On the afternoon of Monday, March 30, 1868, the oyster pungy Brave was seen by several persons in the waters of the Chesapeake, with everything going right, to all appearances. The pungy was in command of Captain Benjamin F. Johnson, one half owner of the vessel. Johnson was a white man, as was also Henry Cannon, the mate. In addition to these there were four colored men on board, as assistants, named William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds, and George Bailey. The pungy, which belonged at Crisfield, Maryland, was engaged in dredging for oysters at the time mentioned. Subsequent developments, and the confessions of two of the hands, show that the four assailed the captain, and after mutilating him horribly threw him overboard. The mate then received their bloody attention, but was thrown overboard and disposed of without the use of deadly weapons, as his body, when found, did not bear any marks of violence. Having put the two white men out of the way, the negroes rifled the vessel, opening everything that could have been used as a receptacle for money or other valuables, and turning things upside down generally. Over five hundred dollars in money and a quantity of clothing were secured by the desperadoes, after which they effected their escape for the time. Up to the Thursday evening following the night of the murder the wind was high and the weather extremely rough, for which reason it is thought that the wretches remained on board until that time. They finally ran the vessel aground on the bar at the mouth of Cape's Straits, in Somerset county, and then took their leave in a small rowboat which was on board the pungy.

The Brave was first noticed subsequent to Monday in her stranded position at the mouth of Cape's Straits, deserted, but with mainsail and jib still flying. On being boarded, the evidences of the terrific encounter with the Captain were seen on all sides, the cabin and the deck being covered with blood. As the negroes had shipped at Baltimore, it was supposed that they would return to that point. News of the murder was sent thither without delay, and a large police force was detailed to watch for the murderers in that locality. Two of the desperadoes, however—Wilson and Wells—proceeded South, and on the 6th and 7th of April they were captured in Accomac county, Virginia, one at and the other near Drummondtown. These two were taken to Princess Anne, Maryland, and lodged in jail to await their trial, confessing that they and their companions had perpetrated the bloody deed. Before the trial commenced they made desperate attempts to escape from custody, but at that time failed. About six weeks ago, while their trial was in progress, Rounds was also secured and taken to Princess Anne for trial. He was captured in Baltimore, after a desperate resistance of the police, who were obliged to disable him by lodging a bullet in his back before he could be taken into custody. He had been detected in an effort to involve a colored lad in a robbery which he contemplated, and this circumstance led to his identification as one of the murderers, and his arrest as stated. As yet the other negro implicated, George Bailey, has eluded the vigilance of the authorities. Two different persons have been arrested and taken to Princess Anne, but in each case it was found that the wrong man had been secured, and both were immediately released, being furnished by the authorities with means to reach their homes and also compensated for their loss of time and vexation.

The three men who were captured were easily convicted of a participation in the piratical outrage, and sentenced to death. The death warrants of Wilson and Wells have already been signed, their execution being fixed for Friday next, December 4. It is also expected that Rounds' case will be disposed of by the Governor of Maryland in time to swing him off with the other two.

After their trial and conviction, Wilson and Wells made another desperate attempt to escape, in which they succeeded. On Wednesday, November 11, they established the fact that an Eastern Shore jail is not an impregnable structure. Filing off their irons with a brick—how this remarkable and novel feat was accomplished we are not told, but such is the account given in the Princess Anne papers—they burned a hole through the inner wall of the jail, which is of wood, and then picked an aperture through the outer rampart of stone. Their subsequent movements are thus narrated in the remarkably lucid patois of the Eastern Shore by the Somerset (Md.) *Herald*, which gives extracts from Wilson's account of the adventure:—

"He states that the wind was blowing very hard, and that it was raining, and the day was just breaking when he got out the last stone. He jumped out first, and got scared at a hobgoblin (an old ram) and cut his foot when he started to run. He, however, waited for Wells, and they started and struck the railroad over the Bombay Hook bridge. He reached the woods near sunrise, and after obtaining matches from a darkey, built a fire around which they stayed all day, and slept in a fodder stack next night, feeding on parched corn the while. He crossed Tony Tank's railroad bridge on Thursday in the daytime and passed through Salisbury that night. Through Main street, while the band was playing, and Wells left him in that town; since then he has not heard from him, but that he was making for Wilmington."

On Sunday, November 15, Wilson was again captured by two private citizens in the woods belonging to one of them. He was found sitting by a fire eating parched corn, in a half-starved condition, and suffering greatly from a wound in the foot which he had sustained in effecting his escape. In such a pitiable condition was the poor wretch that he made no attempt at resistance, but quietly submitted to being heavily ironed and taken back to certain death. On Wednesday, November 18, Wells, the other fugitive, was discovered in the woods near Seaford, Sussex county, Delaware, and recognized by a couple of citizens. He started to run, but a threat to shoot brought him to a stand, and he was peaceably led back to jail.

Such are the particulars of the tragedy, and of the desperate attempts which its perpetrators have made to elude justice. The crime created the most intense excitement throughout the peninsula, and when the three desperadoes are finally disposed of next Friday, the peninsula will experience a sensation of profound relief. The fact that the culprits are of dusky hue adds to the prevailing cry for vengeance.

OMICRON.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N.

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished naval officer at Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday. Commodore Kearney was born at Perth Amboy on the 30th of November, 1789, and would have completed his seventy-ninth birthday to-day had he lived. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on July 24, 1807, and after serving on gunboats for two years was ordered to the frigate Constitution, and subsequently to the frigate President. After serving on various other vessels, and being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the meantime, he was, in 1813, placed in command of the flotilla of galleys and barges, and distinguished himself by capturing a tender under the guns of the British frigate Hebrus. For the performance of this exploit he received great praise and gained an enviable reputation. The war with Great Britain closing soon after, Lieutenant Kearney was placed in command of the brig Enterprise, and engaged in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. It was through his energetic conduct that the notorious pirate Gibbs and his band were broken up. In 1826, as commander of the sloop-of-war Warren, he was despatched to the Mediterranean for the purpose of protecting American commerce from the Greek pirates. During the following year he bombarded Miconi, in the Levant, and compelled the restoration of American property that had been plundered and despoiled in the town by the pirates, who were also surrendered to him. In 1840 the deceased, who had become a captain before this time, was placed in command of the East India squadron, and rendered important service to the country in opening an intercourse with the Chinese Government, and thus aiding Americans in their efforts to obtain a part of that commerce with China which was then wholly monopolized by European powers and principally by Great Britain. In 1862 he was placed on the retired list, and although there is no official record of his having been in active service subsequently, the Navy Register for 1868 names May, 1861, as the time when his last cruise expired, so that he must have held some command after being retired. He did not, however, take an active part in hostilities during the Rebellion. In 1866 he was commissioned Commodore, which rank he held at the time of his death. With the single exception of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, the deceased was the old officer in the naval service of the United States. His precise term of service was sixty-one years four months and five days, of which twenty-four years and three months were spent at sea. The brilliant achievements of other officers of the navy during the Rebellion, when old age in a measure prevented Commodore Kearney from sharing the dangers and honors of his comrades, have, for some years past, kept his name in the background, although the brilliant promise he gave of attaining great renown in the navy when a young man, and his many important services to the country, have never been forgotten by the public. For some years he has been residing at Perth Amboy, the place of his nativity.

Pierre Antoine Berryer.

The death of Pierre Antoine Berryer is reported by cable. M. Berryer was born in Paris in January, 1790. His family, who had long resided in Lorraine, were of German birth, and originally, it is said, bore the name of Mittelberger. M. Berryer became a lawyer at a very early age, and when quite a youth threw himself into politics. He sided with the Bourbons, and underwent no little persecution on that account. He was one of the counsel for Marshal Ney, and his name was identified with the pleas in defense of Lamennais, Chateaubriand, Andry de Puyraveau, Voyer d'Argenson, and Prince Louis Napoleon. After the decline of the elder branch, he did not follow his friends to foreign shores, but remained in France, and consented to submit to the new order of affairs. As will be readily believed, he opposed the proposed laws relating to the exile of the Bourbons, the marrying of priests, the re-establishment of divorces, as well as all measures having a tendency to strengthen the July monarchy. On the other hand, however, he strove by all possible means to prevent the fomenting by the Duchess de Berri of an insurrection in Vendee, and when he saw that his advice was not heeded, he sought to leave the country, but was arrested and implicated in the proceedings against the insurrectionists in the West. The trial he underwent resulted in his triumphant acquittal.

But it would be too great a task to note the numerous important incidents of M. Berryer's career. Until within a few days of his death he was an active member of the French Bar, and in most of the great criminal cases that occupied the attention of Europe he took a part too prominent to be forgotten. His speeches in behalf of Seguin, Castaing, and Dehors will always be looked upon as models of eloquence. In 1851 M. Berryer was elected a member of the Academie Francaise, and for some years past he has enjoyed the distinction of being the *doyen* or senior of the French Bar.

As a member of the Corps Legislatif, he was, with M. Thiers, the greatest opponent of the Imperial Government. Many of his orations against the policy of the Emperor are masterpieces of eloquence. A legitimist of the strictest type, he regarded Louis Napoleon as a usurper and scarcely concealed this belief. His death will be a severe blow to the opposition party in France, which must now depend almost entirely upon M. Thiers for a leader. As a private character Berryer was a great spendthrift. Although his practice brought him an enormous yearly income, his reckless expenditures of money compelled him to frequently appeal to his friends for assistance.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Pts. F. W. and Chi	111¾
N. Y. and E. R.	37	Western Union T.	36¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	98¾	Cleveland and Tol.	100½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	70¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	Adam Express Co	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24½
Chic and N. W. prf.	87¾	Gold	135½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Market irregular.	

—New York still thinks of an iron tunnel to Brooklyn.

—Theodore Nunneman was cooked in a sugar vat at St. Louis the other day.

—Barnum haunts the new Museum in New York, and people say he has quit the show and humbug business only in form.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Grant Leaves Washington for the North—More Outrages in Tennessee—A Heavy Seizure of Silks in New York—Baltimore Murder Trials.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Seizure of Silk.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Information has been received here that T. R. Tooke, assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, had seized in New York, on Friday last, 35,000 yards of fine Lyons silk, together with a large number of French clocks. This is said to be the largest seizure of silks, etc., ever made in the United States. The total value is estimated at $70,000.

General Grant

and Aide Comstock left here this morning on their way to Boston. They will stop in Philadelphia to-night.

Frank Moore is in Washington on business connected with

"The Rebellion Record,"

in the collection of accounts of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the graves of Union soldiers.

An Important Document—The Opinion of Attorney-General Evarts Upon the Eight-hour Law.

The Attorney-General has just submitted his opinion to the President upon the Eight-hour law. Its text is as follows:—

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1868.—To the President—Sir:—The President recently referred to the Attorney-General a communication addressed to him by A. D. Brock and two others, styling themselves a Committee of Printers employed in the Government Printing Office, and requested an opinion as to the proper construction of the law mentioned therein. The law I find to be the act of June 25, 1868, entitled "An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States," which reads as follows:—

"That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics, now employed or who may be hereafter employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

The communication of the Committee is to the following effect:—That the Committee were surprised to learn that the Secretary of War has been led to construe the above law, in a recent order promulgated by him, so as to reduce the pay of employes in the War Department to correspond with the reduction of hours, he having declared in said order that in his opinion it was never the intention of Congress to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work; that they thereupon visited that officer in the hope that by laying before him certain facts bearing upon the intention of Congress in enacting the law, they might induce him to revoke his order and accept the construction which has hitherto been put upon the law by its enemies as well as by its friends, but failed to satisfy the Secretary that he was in error; and firmly convinced that the construction of the law given by him as erroneous, they, although gratefully enjoying the unquestioned benefit of that wise and liberal measure, ask the President, in behalf of the workingmen of the country, to instruct the Attorney-General to give an opinion upon the true construction of the Eight-hour law for the guidance of all the heads of departments in that behalf. It will be seen that the printers engaged in the Government Printing Office are not directly affected by the order of the Secretary of War, and suffer, it would seem, no diminution of their pay in consequence of the reduction of their hours of labor. The order affects only the employes of the War Department, among whom they are not included. Subsequently the President referred to this office a communication addressed to him by a committee of the Working men's Assembly of the District of Columbia, asking a recession of an alleged order of the Secretary of War, directing that persons engaged on works in which the War Department is interested shall receive pay in proportion to the hours they labor, or that the opinion of the Attorney-General may be taken as to the true meaning of the law of Congress above cited, as deducible from the statute when collated with the official record of the debate in the Senate, on the 24th of June, 1868. The order of the Secretary of War referred to, I presume, is one of July 28, 1868, approving an endorsement of General A. B. Dyer, of the Ordnance Bureau upon a communication of General T. J. Rodman, of the Rock Island Arsenal, dated July 16, 1868, to the following effect:—

"ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 28, 1868.—The practice of this department has been to allow mechanics and other hired workmen the same wages as are paid by private establishments in the vicinity for the same kind and grade of labor, and it would seem to be proper to continue this rule. If the mechanics and laborers in the vicinity of Rock Island receive from private establishments less wages per hour than are now paid at Rock Island Arsenal, the wages at that Arsenal should be correspondingly reduced. But if they desired to work ten hours each calendar day, it should be allowed, and they should be paid for one and a one-quarter day instead of one day, as heretofore. A. B. DYER,

"Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance."

It may be collected from the papers referred to this office that the question on which the Attorney-General's opinion is desired is whether the act of June 25, 1868, reducing the number of hours constituting a day's work was intended to work a corresponding reduction in the compensation for a day's work. There is nothing in the language of the act to indicate such an intention; nor does this construction seem at all consistent with the aim and purpose of the laws, which were reformatory in their character, having in view the promotion of the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of those who are engaged in manual labor, and of the general interests of society. The theory appears to have been that the laboring man or mechanic, by means of the increased physical strength and vigor acquired through a reduction in his hours of toil, would be enabled to accomplish daily as much upon an average in eight hours' constant labor as he formerly did in ten or even a longer period, while at the same time he would enjoy a longer season for mental and moral improvement. Whether this is sound in principle is not here the question; that it constituted the main ground upon which the act proceeded, a reference to the debates in Congress on its passage will clearly show. Acting upon this theory, then, which assumes that the Government will receive the same daily equivalent from the workingmen under the new regulation as under the old, the Legislature could not have contemplated a necessary reduction in his compensation.

[*Continued in our next Edition.*]

Safe Arrival.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The steamer Concordia, of this port, which has several times recently been reported by passing vessels as disabled and proceeding towards Boston from the south, under sail, and which it was feared had been lost at sea, arrived safely at Holmes' Hole this morning.

Violent Snow-Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—We are in the midst of a violent snow-storm this morning; the ground is already covered with snow to the depth of six inches.

FROM TENNESSEE.

K. K. K. on the Rampage—Legislative Affairs—Asking a Repeal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—As the train from this city on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad reached the junction with the Memphis and Charleston Road on Friday night, a party of Ku-Klux, variously estimated at from seven to twenty strong, jumped aboard the train, drew their pistols upon Conductor Crosier, and threatened, with terrible oaths, to kill him if he came down there any more. Crosier is a Republican.

A bill was introduced in the Senate on Saturday to sell the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to the highest bidder. The bill to restore the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, now in the hands of the receiver, to the company, was made the special order for Monday week. The Railroad Appropriation bill was up in the House, but the first vote taken showed no quorum present.

A meeting of the merchants was held on Saturday, to appoint a committee to confer with the merchants of other cities in Tennessee, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature to-morrow to remove the tax now levied upon merchandise brought into the State.

FROM NEW YORK.

Large Sales of Gold by the Government

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—According to the published notice of Mr. Van Dyck, Assistant United States Treasurer here, the Government disposed of five hundred thousand dollars in gold, at auction, to the highest bidder, this noon. The whole amount was purchased by Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, of Wall street, at 135 and fifty-six hundredths dollars. Three hundred thousand more in coin is to be sold each day this week, and the total sales are expected to foot up on Saturday a total of $2,500,000, which is expected to relieve the stringency in the money market.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Wise-Pollard Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—John S. Wise, son of Governor Wise, and George H. Wise, nephew of the same, appeared in the Criminal Court, before Judge Gilmor, this morning, and removed their cases to Baltimore County Court. They are charged with assault and attempt to murder Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," in front of the Maltby House, Baltimore, about one year ago. They renewed their security, and are to appear for trial in the December term. The probabilities are that this is the last of the case. The trial of Stephen T. Denny for the murder of Charles Childs is now going on in the Criminal Court.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 30—A. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 74¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 27¾. Illinois Central, 96. Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 30—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 73½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—A. M.—Cotton is tending up. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Petroleum firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 30—P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account. United States Five-twenties dull. Erie Railroad, 27¾. Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—P. M.—Cotton is firmer but not higher. Provisions firm. Pork quiet. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d.

HAVRE, Nov. 30—P. M.—Cotton is firm, both on the spot and to arrive. Sales made at 125f. to arrive.

Robbery at Cambridge.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Asher L. Smith, a produce dealer, was knocked down on Cambridge bridge last night and robbed of over $1500 and a gold watch. The robber escaped without being identified.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30.—A fire last night destroyed the Union Market, corner of Front and Mill streets. The property was owned by Frederick Zimmer. The losses of the owner and tenants amount to about $8000; partially insured.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Opinion of Order No. 11.

In September last Adolph Moses, a prominent Israelite of Quincy, Ill., at the suggestion of Hon. I. N. Morris, wrote to General Grant to ask whether, as rumored, he regretted the issuance of Order No. 11, and whether or not he had any antipathy to the Jews as a sect or race. General Grant replied in the following letter, addressed to Mr. Morris, which we find in the last number of the Cincinnati *Israelite*:—

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 14, 1868.—Hon. I. N. Morris.—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the 3d instant, enclosing one from you bearing same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to adhere to my rule of silence as to all letters. Were I once to commence answering all political questions asked me, there would be no time between now and the 3d of November to get through. Mr. Moses, I think, will readily understand this. In regard to Order No. 11, hundreds of letters have been written to me about it, by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or did not answer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. I do not pretend to sustain the order. At the time of its publication I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines, at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection and without thinking of the Jews as a sect or race to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully, instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lines who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the Rebels.

Give Mr. Moses assurance that I have no prejudice against sect or race, but want each individual to be judged by his own merit. Order No. 11 does not sustain this statement, I admit, but then I do not sustain that order. It never would have been issued if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned and without reflection. Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

—Wall street is making great pretensions to virtue, and threatens not to sell Erie unless it is purged of corruption. The public comprehend the spasm which is the effect of a "short" pocket.

—Professor Palmieri, who has charge of the earthquakes about Naples, thinks the eruption of Vesuvius is effected by the moon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 30, 1868.

There is no change to report in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to do nearly all the first-class business paper offered to them. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 103@103½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad 54½, no change; Reading at 49¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 31, an advance of ½; 45½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Girard College sold at 26½; 16½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10¾ for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. 235 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31 for Mechanics'; 115 for Kensington; 75 for Western; and 71 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 10½, no change. 20¼ was bid for preferred do.; and 30 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh Read.....s60. 49¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103¾	90 sh Penna R.	54¼
$6000 do. New	103¾	50 do.	54½
$2800 do. New	103⅞	70 sh Clinton Coal	¾
$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s	104¾	100 sh Ocean Oil	¾
$3000 Sch N 6s '82	70½	100 sh Ins Co of N A	20
20 sh C & Am	26-128	50 sh Girard Bk	28¾

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	10 35 A. M.	135¼
10·09 "	135¼	10·37 "	135¼
10·12 "	135¼	11·07 "	135¼
10·23 "	135¼	11·30 "	135¼
10·30 "	135¼	11·45 "	135¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅝; old 5-20s, do., 112¾@112¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅜@107½; do., 1865, 108@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1867, 110¼@111; do., 1868, 110¼@111¼; 10-40s, 105⅞@106. Gold, 135¼.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Last week closed upon a decided renewal of the speculative feeling in the stock market and a firmer tone to prices in general. This activity was not so well pronounced in the earlier portion of the week, when extreme caution seemed to direct operations. The favorable bank statement of the previous week, the ease in money, and the virtual elimination of Erie from the list, gradually removed this nesi ation, and a strong tide of speculation set in on Wednesday, which on Saturday had carried prices up as many as six and seven per cent. for the prominent stocks. The advance was more marked in the railway shares. New York Central was particularly scarce, owing to this feeling and to reports concerning the expected dividend. Opening in the vicinity of 123½ on Monday it had attained to 129¾ before the close on Saturday, 85 Paul preferred was favorite on account of the declaration of a dividend, and rose from 84½ to 94. The recklessness with which increased speculation is accompanied is illustrated by the large dealings at the present time in this stock, although in the late crisis it dropped forty per cent. in a few days. Rock Island has been the vehicle of a new movement, but has been as progressive as others on the list. Toledo showed sensible appreciation, while a marked advance in Michigan Southern has resulted from a proposition to consolidate with Lake Shore, making one line between Buffalo and Chicago. Hudson River was perhaps the strongest stock of the week. Fort Wayne advanced from three to four per cent. Erie in the beginning was quoted between 40 and 41, declined to 37½ and rose again to 40 with the buoyancy at the close of the week. The dealings in it were very limited, however. Several sessions of the boards passed over it in succession and the transactions on the street were few. The disposition to abandon it until the public has some guarantee that it will not be manipulated to suit the cliques is prevalent among all classes of operators, especially as the two great parties to the late quarrel have buried their animosities and are seeking a market for their immense load of stock. A radical change in all that is connected with Erie is necessary before it can ever be dealt in with any like satisfaction. The express stocks were stronger, possibly because a threatened war between some of the companies and a consolidation of others have attracted speculation towards them.

"The money market worked with great ease during the week, and the rate on call loans ranged from four per cent., exceptionally, to six as some of the banks. The statement of the associated banks shows an increase in circulation of $60,000, and a decrease in legal tenders of over $2,000,000. An increase in loans is counterbalanced by an almost equal increase in deposits. The totals as compared with the previous week are as follows:—

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.
Loans	$251,491,61	$254,38 ,007
Specie	17 34 955	16,76 ,277
Circulation	31 195 661	31,24 ,563
Deposits	1-4,1 0 340	187 41 ,835
Legal-tenders	63,810,944	62,44 ,206

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at 5@6 per cent. on call, with a light demand from brokers, who are doing very little business at present. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 per cent. for best names.

"Sterling Exchange is quiet at 109¾@109¾ for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and sight 110⅝. Cotton bills are offering at 108½@108¾. Considerable transactions have taken place in francs; cotton 60 day bills at 5 21¾, and bankers' 5 17½."

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 30.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, but were without any material change. 2200 head arrived and sold at 8½@9c. for extra; 9½c. for a few choice; 7@8c. for fair to good; and 5@6½c. per pound, gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

62, Owen Smith, Western, 6¼@8. gr.
98, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@8½ gr.
67, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@7½ gr.
82, P. McFillen, Western, 6@8½ gr.
96, P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8 gr.
105, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@ 1/4 gr.
17, B. McFillen, Chester co., 7@8½ gr.
75, James McFillen, Western, 8@9 gr.
44, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gr.
135, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8 gr.
140, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6¼@9½ gr.
100, S. & C. Chain, Western Penna., 5¼@8. gr.
140, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@7, gr.
120, John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9½ gr.
80, S. Frank, Western, 6¼@8 gr.
120, Hope & Co., Western, 6@8½ gr.
60, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@7½ gr.
40, Blum & Co., Western, 8@9 gr.
36, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@7½ gr.
38, J. Clemson, Western 6@6¾ gr.
18, D. Branson, Chester co., 5¼@7¾ gr.
68, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7@8¼ gr.
21, L. Horn, Delaware, 6@7¾ gr.
60, John McArdle, Western, 6½@9. gr.
90, Elkin & Co., Virginia, 6¼@7½ gr.
53 John Y. Latta, Chester county, 5¼@8. gr.
16, James Hall, Western, 6@6½ gr.
20, J. Seidomridge, Virginia, 8½@8, 7r.

Hogs were lower; 4000 head sold at the different yards at $10·50@11·25 ₱ 100 lbs net.

Sheep were in fair demand; 10,000 head arrived and sold at 5@6¼c. ₱ lb. gross, as to condition.

Cows were without change; 150 head sold at $50@80 for cow and calf, and $45@65 ₱ head for springers.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 30.—The Flour market is firmer, and we advance our quotations 25c. per bbl. on the better grades of extra family, which are in small supply. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, and about 500 bbls. were taken at $5 50@6 for superfine, $6·25@6·50 for extras, $7·25@8 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $9@10·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7·75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prime lots are scarce and in good demand. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2@2 10, amber at $2·15 and 2000 bushels Kentucky white at $2·45. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1·55@1·57 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn.—The offerings are light, and the inquiry is good, with sales of old yellow at $1·25, and new do. at $1@1·10, according to dryness. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels sold at 67@72c. for dark and prime Western. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is steady, with sales of duty paid at $1 06@1 08 for wooden and iron-bound packages.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hill Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—This morning the bar and auditorium of the court-room were overcrowded, the occasion being the production of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell, accused of the murder of Mrs. Hill, who were brought up on a writ of habeas corpus.

William B. Mann, Esq., representing the husband, said that when the writ was allowed to-day was fixed for the hearing, but there was no anticipation of the state of things which presented itself this morning. A case, that of Gerald Eaton, was actually before the Court, and a special venire of jurors was in attendance, and though he was anxious to have the writ heard and disposed of, he had no desire to block the business of the Court and keep the jurors in waiting in order to have his case go on. Therefore he would suggest that the hearing be continued until the completion of the trial now in progress.

Mr. Sheppard said that when the writ was taken out it was understood upon both sides that the hearing would be had this morning, and he desired that it should not be continued.

The Court concluded not to interfere with the case already begun, but to postpone proceedings upon the habeas corpus until Eaton's trial had been finished, and then counsel should be prepared upon short notice.

P. T. Ralnsford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B Mann, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

The Heenan Homicide.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan on the 12th of last June, the second special venire of fifty names, which was issued on Saturday, was returned this morning.

Mr. Brooke again moved to quash the array, upon the ground of informality, but the Court overruled the motion and allowed an exception. Application was then made for a continuance on the ground of the absence from the jurisdiction of William Murphy, a material witness for the defense, which the Court also refused, saying that while every facility would be afforded the prisoner for the production of the witness, yet the cause could not be delayed. The calling of the special jurors was then commenced, but at the close of our report no additional gentlemen had been selected.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Revenue cases were before the Court to-day.

The United States vs. Two barrels of whisky, Thomas Campbell claimant. An information for forfeiture for alleged violation of the revenue, it being claimed that the whisky was seized at the claimant's warehouse, and found to be perfectly raw, and the casks containing it bore false rectification brands. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer—Baillie vs. Van Brunt. A feigned issue to try the title to goods levied upon by the Sheriff. Before reported. Verdict for the plaintiff.

John B. Myers & Co. to the use of John S. Lee vs. Pearson & Watson. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $2593 45.

Samuel Nunes vs. Lehman B. Meyerson. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff $184 78.

Henry E Smith vs. Andrew Nebinger, Robert B. Nebinger, under the style of trustees, and Francis Riley. An action of replevin. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No 2—Judge Hare.—Woodward vs. Beebe. An action of ejectment. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

Loyd & Russell vs. Joel Thomas, owner or reputed owner, and Thomas Supplee, contractor. An action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, $126 60.

Same vs. Same. Mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, $126 60.

John H. McIlvaine & Co. vs. Same. Mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiffs, $130 52

Johnson & Wallace vs. Bernard Dougherty. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $126 78.

Henry Phillippi vs. The Patent Wood-Hanging Company. An action to recover for work and labor done and materials furnished. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Register's Court business was transacted to-day by Judges Allison and Brewster and Register Leech.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Reading, 99½; Canton Co., 51; Erie, 39½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 129½; Illinois Central, 142; Cumberland preferred, 40½; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 132; 5-20s, 1862, 111; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108½; do. new 105¾; 10-40s, 103¾; Gold 135¾. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109½. Government gold to-day sold at 135 56-100.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Cotton firmer at 25c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at Saturday's prices. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; sales of 2 000 barrels spring at $1·07@1·08. Corn quiet; sales of 12 000 bushels at $1·12@1 18½. Oats firm; sales of 32 000 bushels at 73c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $25@26. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. J. Russell, Hedgkiss, Bridgeport, Wannsmacher & Co.
Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, Middletown, do.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, Fall River, Casiner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Lucy Orcutt, Gilchrist,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Government Corruptions—The Power and Responsibility of Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

To-day week the two houses of the Fortieth Congress will reassemble at Washington to consider the ways and means for properly carrying on our National Government. We expect that they will have much to do in the way of investigations into election frauds and terrorism in the Southern States and elsewhere, and on the universal and impartial suffrage questions, and in cobbling up the currency and the national debt, and in wild-goose chases for immediate specie payments; but we do not expect much in the reformation of those Government corruptions and abuses through which the Treasury and the taxpayers have been defrauded out of a sum of money exceeding one hundred millions a year.

These Government corruptions, frauds, and spoliations have become the crying evils of the day. They have to a shocking extent demoralized the whole body politic, national, State, and municipal. "They have increased, are increasing," and if not soon diminished they will surely culminate in national bankruptcy and the most disastrous financial revulsion in all the annals of speculation and extravagant and swindling financial adventures. We have, for instance, numerous coalitions or gangs of Treasury robbers, in the shape of whisky rings, involving Government officials and outside confederates; and we see that so far all the efforts of the President (such as they have been) to get at the head or the tail or the body of these whisky frauds have signally failed. The parties detailed by him to ferret out these frauds have themselves been indicted and arrested for frauds and perjury by the parties against whom investigations were directed, or by some process or other every attempt to get into the mystery of these whisky frauds has been checked or headed off.

The President, to be sure, has had and has still the power of bringing this business to a searching investigation by the Senate, in a suspension of every internal revenue official accused or suspected of incompetency or dishonesty, and it is not yet too late for him to make up a batch of such officials for the consideration of the Senate under the Tenure of Office law. But, after all, the power and the responsibility in this matter belong to Congress. The two houses in their war with Andy Johnson came so near turning him adrift for the offenses of the suspension and removal of Stanton that Mr. Johnson has, perhaps, thought it wisest, since his narrow escape, to avoid the trap set to catch him. At all events, as the President can do nothing of a positive character any longer, except with the advice and consent of the Senate, the duty of correcting these atrocious abuses upon the Treasury falls upon the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Government as it is differs very widely from the Government as it was. The Executive was a positive power in the Government, but he is now a mere figurehead. The Government as it was consisted of three departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. It has been practically reduced to one—the legislative. With two-thirds against him in each house, even the veto power of the Executive has been a dead letter to Johnson. General Grant will be better off in this respect, but still the power and the duty of retrenchment and reform belong to Congress. The President may recommend, but the two houses must do the work, or provide the President the ways and means. For example, President Grant may clear out all the present revenue officers, great and small, and put in a new set, and they may be confirmed by the Senate; but under the laws as they are it may be discovered after the lapse of a few months that he has only exchanged a swarm of Treasury flies well gorged for a swarm half famished and ravenous for this whisky plunder.

What we want from Congress are the ways and means for a speedy trial and punishment of official delinquents of all sorts through the authority of the President, with such amendments in our laws of taxation and revenue collections as will do away with some, if not all, of the existing incentives to frauds and perjuries. We dare say, too, that if this Congress and the Congress which succeeds it on the 4th of March shall fail in this business there will be a Congress, or at least a House of Representatives, elected two years hence which will bring President Grant into direct *rapport* with the Democratic party.

Something About Our Style.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

This is a Democratic newspaper.

We presume it is entirely unnecessary to tell our readers this, but to prevent the possibility of a misunderstanding, we have stated it in the plainest of plain English.

As a newspaper, the *Democrat* may be somewhat peculiar, but we are responsible to no man for our peculiarity.

We have been condemned because we have been vigorous, bold, defiant.

We have done, and shall continue to do, what we believe to be a duty.

In our war in behalf of Democracy, in behalf of the people, ploughholders, taxpayers, laboring men, we have pursued that course which has been the best calculated to advance the interests of truth, justice, and right.

We found ourselves in antagonism with a powerful and influential mob of fanatics, led and controlled by a clique of the vilest thieves, swindlers, plunderers, people-robbers, and shoddy bondholders. These men had snugly ensconsed themselves in the high places of power, and with the means in their hands, they were binding the chains of oppression upon the limbs of the free American, were crushing out the life and substance of the people of this great Republic.

Such an unscrupulous party, with such hellish designs, could not be handled carefully with gloves, but there was need of effective sledge-hammer strokes from those earnest in the work. It needed courage to deal successfully with such a party.

In treating with thieves and ruffians it is necessary to sometimes be rough, and it is because we have sometimes fought this party with its own weapons that we have been called indecent and coarse. Had we a better foe to contend against, had we gentlemen of honor to fight, we should have fought very differently; but in the emergency, when so much was at stake, and when so much depended upon quick, decisive action, it was not our part to hold back while we could put on gloves in order to handle the enemy carefully—so that we should not hurt him!

We did not stand up to be knocked down by the enemy, but we improved every opportunity we had to "lay out" any of the foe.

We are still after them!

Our hot shot is aimed directly at the pillars supporting the radical temple, and if we knock any of them out of position we shall accomplish just so much towards bringing down that temple; and if we can bring it down, then shall our victory be complete.

If some of these shots shall hit, shall hurt or kill some one who is standing in the way of the people's prosperity, they will accomplish no more than we intend and desire.

We fight to kill!

We heat our shots red hot that they may the better do execution—that they may rake the ranks of the enemy with deeper destruction.

We do not expect our enemies—the bondholders, thieves, and radicals—to like our style; if they did, we should be suspicious of it and change it.

We do not strive to win the applause of those we stand arrayed against, and those who would put aught in the way of our success in our fight for the right, for the people, and their cause of liberty, justice, and protection against the bondholders; the thieves, and the infamous scoundrels who seek to oppress them are not our friends.

Those who are not with us are against us, and at such we direct our guns as much as at the open enemy.

We give no quarter to traitors!

It is our purpose to drive the spies from our encampment, marshal our forces under true and tried leaders, then push forward to victory!

If we have been personal it has been because the person attacked has stood in the way of success for our cause, and under the circumstances we shall be personal again.

If we are somewhat rough and hard and determined in our knocks and whacks at Jacobinism, it has been because we had a rough, hard, and determined enemy to fight against, and he could not be vanquished with soft word and caresses.

It is against human nature to feed the man with honey who seeks to give you gall.

It is against human nature to use endearing names in addressing those who rob your henroost, clothes-line, or smoke-house.

It is against human nature for a person earnestly engaged in a good work to attempt to print a paper to please those who are determined not to be pleased, who will not buy the paper at any hazard, but who read it only after stealing it, and who are doing all in their power to injure you and your cause.

We print the *Democrat* after our own style. It appears to please several hundred thousand brave men who read it and pay for it. It is doing good work in the cause of Democracy, and will continue so to do.

We do not print it to please our enemies—the enemies to our cause, and we hope they will not be pleased.

This will do to put in your pipe if you should desire to smoke.

A Tale of Two Cities.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The news columns of this journal have printed two stories in the last few days that should not pass without comment. One is a tale of life in New York city, the other of life in Richmond. Each points a terrible moral, and indicates a want of strength in our society which should receive the attention of every lover of his race.

—In a dark neighborhood of New York city we find a ruffian named Larkin, accompanied by one or two of his friends, setting forth in the middle of the night, maddened with liquor, determined upon a quarrel. This man was known to fame as "the backer" of a celebrated pugilist and a leading politician of Tammany Hall. He was the representative of a controlling element of New York politics, no worse and no better than the men around him—a fair sample of what might be called the politician of the period. He enters a low grog-shop, calls for drink and food, and forces a quarrel upon the proprietor. A more terrible combat we have scarcely known. A woman was standing by, "her terror being so great as to deprive her of both motion and speech." There was a sailor in the company, whose comment was that he "had just seen one of the prettiest fights he had ever witnessed." What was the nature of this contest? Campbell, a powerfully-built man, over six feet in height, threw himself upon his opponent Larkin, who was also muscular and strong. When the police came, "Campbell, with the right arm thrown around Larkin, and still grasping the carving-knife was pressing the unconscious man back against the wall with the left. It required the combined efforts of the officers to tear Campbell from the body of his almost lifeless opponent. Blood formed in pools upon the floor. The table and articles upon it had blood upon them. There was blood upon the gas jet, and the wall bore the impress of Larkin's bloody head and hand." "The physicians state that in all their experience in *post-mortem* examinations they never before saw a person so frightfully beaten and stabbed. Seven of the wounds were considered fatal, any one of them alone being sufficient to produce death." Here are two men without enmity, without knowledge of each other, without rivalry, without motive for quarrel. They meet casually, and out of the brutality of their nature springs this fearful personal combat, in which one is hacked to death and the other alive only by a miracle. When Larkin was found he held a pistol in his hand which had not been discharged. But for the agility and savage assault of Campbell, it is possible that both of them would have been victims of their demonism. The moral of this is only another appeal in favor of temperance. It is the old, old story of wine taking possession of the man, and making him a devil, especially with a man of brutal nature and low instinct. When honor and decency die, very little remains. To a man who can live like Larkin, and be the associate of bullies and prize-fighters, and the representative of the worst element of American society, human life is of little moment. The death he met was the death he sought to give. The philosopher may see in this whole combat the stern law of retribution, but he will see beneath it an absence of honor, of true courage and decency, which is saddening. Why need we read of the cannibals in the South Sea Islands, when these missionary fields surround and darken our own homes?

—On the morning of Tuesday last, the editor of a Richmond journal, driving in from his country residence, was entering his office, accompanied by one of his staff. As he sauntered up the steps, his companion heard a shot. The editor "fell within two feet of him, and still held his cane and gloves in his hand. He had fallen on his face. He made no exclamation, but groaned, and instinctively put his hand behind him where his pistol was." It was the groan of death, for a gun-shot had entered his heart. The editor was known to the American people as a violent Secessionist, and the conductor of a journal which had done much towards destroying the peace of Virginia. His assassin was a young Virginian, the son of a rich family, well born as Virginia birth goes, and held in high esteem. He had taken a room opposite the editor's office, and locked it. Arming himself with one rifle-pistol, a Colt's repeating pistol, a Derringer pistol, and a shot-gun, he had deliberately waited until his victim made his appearance in the street, and then killed him. When the officer came he surrendered himself, and simply said, "You will see me protected;" to which the minister of the law replied, "Certainly;" and this Virginia gentleman, well born and highly connected, with the blood of assassination upon his hands, went out into the world to receive the acclamations of his class.

The history of the Southern States is full of reckless daring. In these warm countries, where life is so easily sustained, there has always been a great contempt for life. The annals of the early settlement of the Southwest are full of duels, personal encounters, and fierce combats, in which we find rude men deliberately slaying one another to satisfy a rough notion of honor. Much as we may have deplored the sentiment that made existence so cheap, it was generally attended with a sort of coarse chivalry which took from it the malignant element of murder. If Andrew Jackson attacked Thomas H. Benton in the public highway, Benton know his intentions, and the shooting was returned. It was life for life. There was no skulking, no cowardice, no hiding in a room, no undue advantage. Had this young, high-born Virginian met Mr. Pollard in the street and shot him, there would only have been another of the encounters of which we constantly read. One man might have been killed, and probably two, for we find the dying editor instinctively grasping for his pistol to defend himself. But here is an assassination as deliberately planned as that accomplished by Wilkes Booth. The murderer not only takes every precaution for his own safety, but, as it were, to escape detection, he locks the door and arms himself in case of an attack upon him; and thus, in the silence and security, lies in wait for the man who had wronged him. Tried by any ideal of justice, by even the lowest "code of honor" that controls the rudest class of Southern society, this man is a cowardly and deliberate murderer.

And yet we find, according to the papers, that this assassin is actually a hero. When the minister of the law comes to him he sinks on his knees and asks for "protection." There is "joy" in the city, and his friends crowd around him. It is telegraphed to the North that there is gladness because one poor writer lies dead upon the sidewalk of a great city, surrounded by the people by whom he had long been cherished, and by the party of which he had been for years an earnest and accepted leader. We dismiss the motive in this case, because there can be no motive for assassination. There is no human wrong that any tribunal, however barbarous, can recognize as sufficient to excuse one man's lying in murderous ambush for another. Such things are only known among the wild Indians and the tribes of Africa. For the first time we see it in Virginia. For the first time we find a high-born youth of the Old Dominion taking upon himself a vengeance that has long since been abandoned to savages, and around him are sympathizing friends. He suddenly becomes famous. Instead of being committed to prison like a felon, he is "in the office of the Chief of Police, where he enjoys the company of his friends, and is supplied with the best of everything that can be provided." "He is not treated like a criminal."

There is much to be done in a society where assassination becomes a fashionable virtue. The story of this murder is the saddest we have heard for many years from the Old Dominion. We trust, for the honor of its people, that another sentiment will take the place of that which makes a murderer in ambush the hero of the hour

Credit and Coin—Better Prospects.

From the N. Y. Times.

The November coin interest is now about all disbursed; and nearly the whole of it has been retained in the country. In addition to the mass of gold thus put upon the market, the Sub-Treasury in this city is, at the present time, selling coin at the rate of $500,000 per day; and it would seem that the necessities of the Treasury will require considerable sales between now and the close of the year. At the first of the incoming year, or in about a month from this date, the January dividends will fall due, and there will then be disbursed nearly $30,000,000 in coin. Much the greater part of this is due to American bondholders, and we may expect that the whole of it will be retained in the country; for the very large supply of cotton already at the seaboard will presently furnish an amount of exchange sufficient to obviate all danger of our being compelled to make shipments of gold. It will unquestionably be a difficult thing for the speculators to retain the present high premium in the face of the immense outflow upon the market from the Treasury, through interest disbursements and current sales; and their late spasmodic movements and attempted combinations give evidence of their apprehensions, both for the present and the immediate future. Even after the heavy disbursements of the next thirty or forty days, the Government will hold a very great supply of gold in its vaults—the official estimate on the subject being, we believe, $60,000,000. In fact, the health and strength of the Treasury at the present time, with the general condition of the finances, and the national prospects, business and political, are of a nature to elevate the public credit at home and abroad.

The forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be looked for with much interest, although there is the best assurance that it will indicate no change in his well-known views as to currency and credit, and the necessity of speedily adopting some feasible plan looking to the resumption of specie payments. There is no doubt that the Secretary will be able to make a better exhibit than has ever before been possible, and display a very favorable prospect for the incoming year. The estimates for next year will be greatly reduced, as will most certainly be the expenditures of the Government. It is reported from Washington that the Secretary of the Navy will make a reduction of $15,000,000 in his department, and will be satisfied with $20,000,000 instead of $35,000,000 for the next fiscal year. The Secretary of War also will indicate an important retrenchment in the army expenditures, besides various economical modifications in the army itself; and the report of Grant, as General of the Army, upon military matters, will be in the same direction. In the working expenses of the Treasury Department, also, there will be a large diminution of expenses as compared with those of previous years; and, in short, in all the Departments, the estimates will be considerably below those of last year. It would not be surprising if the total retrenchment reached $50,000,000; but the public will hardly credit the statement which has been published with semi-official pretensions, that the Secretary has fixed on his estimate of revenue to be raised for the next fiscal year at $250,000,000, or a decrease of $131,000,000 from the estimate of the current fiscal year. There is no doubt that Secretary McCulloch will make his statements and his estimates as favorable as possible. He will not only be desirous of making a good show in the last annual Treasury report he is ever likely to have the opportunity of making, but he will be desirous of offering an attractive display of the retrenchment and economy that are possible next year, under General Grant's administration. It is very well that he should take this course, for Congress may be helped to a realization of his economical and conservative estimates by the very fact of their having been made. We shall certainly uphold every feasible scheme of retrenchment he may propound, and every effort to administer his great Department effectively and honestly; for though we may have had occasion to differ with some of his measures, we have never ceased to give Mr. McCulloch credit for the integrity and faithfulness he has brought to the administration of his Department, and a sincere desire to act for the best in the discharge of duties beset with numberless difficulties. On the whole, we look for a Treasury report that will greatly strengthen the national credit, and, in connection with the actual state and assured prospect of affairs, will establish faith in the solvency of the Government.

The Value of Emigration to Us.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Banks told us last winter that, since 1790, the European States have furnished this country with upwards of 6,500,000 of their citizens, who, with their descendants, now number above 20,000,000 This is a startling fact, and it brings us at once to an appreciation of the power and wealth we have derived from this great influx of foreign element, because it is tangible. As these twenty millions are to the whole population, so is the ratio of benefit secured by their coming compared with the general aggregate of the national wealth. Mr. Banks ventured the assertion that these twenty millions of aliens by birth and extraction had sent back to Europe $250,000,000. But we infer that he includes in this statement only those remittances which have been registered, for it is known that large sums have been carried to Great Britain and the Continent by passengers, of which no record was made and which there was no means of reaching. It would not be extravagant to suppose that, since the foundation of the republic, 325 or 350 millions of dollars have been sent away from our shores by emigrants and their descendants. This whole subject of foreign emigration is one of paramount importance in its relation to the national interests. And though the advantages enjoyed in the past have been large, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be greatly exceeded in the future, when the attractions and the opportunities offered to those abroad will be four-fold more than they now are.

From 1820 to 1830, 244,490 persons of alien birth landed on our shores; from 1830 to 1840, 552,000; from 1840 to 1850, 1,588,300; from 1850 to 1860, 2,707,624. Such strides of increase each decade are marvelous, and cannot be compared with any facts in other countries, for the reason that America is the only nation which attracts emigration. Some twenty-five years ago one of the writers for *Blackwood* was highly elated with the fact that between 1801 and 1821 the population of England, Scotland, and Wales had increased one million, by unemployed Irish seeking work away from home. Indeed, he was so exultant over the event that he fairly challenged anyone and everyone to show a "similar instance of so great an inundation of inhabitants breaking into any country, barbarous or civilized." He affirmed that not even the Goths and Vandals had attained to such a mark when they overwhelmed the Roman empire. He would have been amazed, perhaps, could he have foreseen that, within a few years then to come, over four and one-quarter millions of people would take up their effects and journey, not one hundred miles merely, but three thousand and more, over the briny deep, to found a home in the new Western republic.

What has emigration done for us so far this decade, and what will it do in the future? The annual average at present is not a whit less than 300,000 persons. That is a temperate estimate. Mr. Banks puts it at 350,000. By actual investigation it has been ascertained that the emigrant brings between $80 and $100 with him for every man, woman, and child. The latter sum is nearer correct. We have, then, thirty millions, of specie mostly, added to the national money resources, and over seventy-five millions brought in by the emigration from January 1, 1861, to the close of 1864, or over sixty millions, at the minimum rate of $80 *per capita*. But we must look further than the money value of the emigrant, and consider his productive capacity. The emigrant is certainly equal to the Southern negro in this respect, and the average production of the latter, even under the incubus of slavery, was set down at $500 per head per annum. At this rate our annual emigration would add one hundred and fifty millions a year to the cash value of the country. Assuming that from 1865 to 1870 the annual average emigration would only reach 250,000 persons, we have as the result one billion added to the national cash value for the current decade. The emigrant, though, has actually double the negro capacity, which makes the annual increased cash value from that source three hundred millions, and two billions for the ten years from 1860 to 1870. These figures will give some idea of the benefits we derive from foreign emigration.

Y. P. M.
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YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia markets, and is sold at the low rate of $2 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 102 JONES' Alley.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.
11 [4p]

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29
In Philadelphia Wholesale and Retail.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELIN_S,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
11 20 fmw10trp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [5 26m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
3 24 Also, WOOL SACKS

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 11

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mw6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1183 and 1185 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Barn Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 753 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 154 and 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mw6m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 2 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Saturday afternoon Dr. L. R. Koecker, No. 1302 Walnut street, was robbed by a scamp named George Burgess, to whom he had been a most lenient and liberal friend. He robbed Dr. Koecker once before, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, but in answer to his pathetic appeals and promises of good behavior, the Doctor, with other friends, procured a pardon, and gave the pretended penitent shelter and aid until he could procure some permanent employment. Burgess repaid this great kindness by again robbing Dr. Koecker on Saturday. On this occasion he carried off three diamond studs, a silver travelling cup, lined with gold, and a silver knife, fork, and spoon. The silver articles are marked with Dr. Koecker's name, so that both the police and pawnbrokers can easily recognize them. It is supposed that Burgess has gone to New York, as he had been asking for money to take him there.

—The President of the National Board of Trade, Frederick Fraley, Esq., together with the rest of the delegation of the Philadelphia Board to that body, including Messrs. J. Price Wetherill, James C. Hand, George A. Allen, and Henry Winsor, substitute for Samuel V. Merrick, left this morning for Cincinnati, to attend the first business meeting of the National Board of Trade held since its organization. They were accompanied by the delegations from Boston and Wilmington, Del., and the representatives of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

—The Rev. B. Wistar Morris will be consecrated Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, on Thursday morning next. The consecrators appointed by the presiding Bishop are Bishop Lee, of Delaware, Bishop Odenheimer, and Bishop Stevens. The presenting Bishops are Kerfoot and Clarkson. In the absence of Bishop Stevens, the sermon will be preached by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska.

—The loss by the fire on Saturday, on Arch street, above Third, will be about $60,000, which is pretty well covered by insurance.

—John Bentley, aged forty years, swallowed two ounces of laudanum on Saturday, while under the influence of strong drink. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but died soon after his admission. The deceased resided at No. 408 S. Fifth street.

—Some time during Friday night, the nozzle of the drinking fountain recently erected by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the corner of Broad and Market streets, was broken off and the water stopped off. The Society have offered a reward for the detection of the perpetrator.

—The following are the receipts of hay and straw for the week ending Nov. 27, 1868:—Loads of hay, 612; loads of straw, 68. Price—Prime Timothy, per 100 pounds, $1·35@1·40; mixed, $1·25@1·30; inferior, $1·10@1·25; straw, $1·35@1·40.

—A frame stable at Coral and Huntingdon streets, owned by Owen Ketters, was destroyed by fire about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, together with two horses. The loss is estimated at $500.

—William Brisler, aged 12 years, and a resident of Auburn, Schuylkill county, fell into the Delaware on Saturday, from a canal boat, and was drowned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135¼.

—Speaker Colfax has returned to Washington.

—The public debt statement for November will show an increase.

—John T. Hoffman retires from the Mayoralty of New York to-day.

—Major-General Doubleday has been granted a six months' leave of absence.

—The cigarmakers' strike at New York has been terminated by a compromise.

—Generals Rodman and Dyer are at Fortress Monroe making ordnance experiments.

—Senator Sumner had a long interview with General Grant on Saturday night.

—$10,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at Dalton, N. H., on Friday night.

—Allen B. Snow, a well-known shipmaster of New England, died in Boston on Saturday.

—Judge Davies has been injuncted from acting as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company.

—Joseph Woodruff, an actor, was killed in Louisville on Saturday by the falling of a wall.

—The Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg was dedicated yesterday. The structure cost $200,000.

—Paddon & Sons' brewery at Louisville was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $15,000.

—Captain William Renckendorff has been ordered to the command of the Naval Asylum in this city.

—Secretaries Schofield, Browning, Welles, and Postmaster-General Randall have finished their annual reports.

—The Treasury Department last week printed $402,000 worth of fractional currency, and redeemed $269,000 worth.

—173,683 voters have been registered in New York for the charter election, 4313 more than at the Presidential election.

—General Grant leaves Washington on a Northern trip to-day. He will probably be absent a fortnight from Washington.

—The Richmond *New Nation*, a Republican daily journal, has been suspended on account of "unexampled proscription."

—The Governor and Council of Maine have commuted the death sentence of Charles H. Keenan to imprisonment for life.

—The call for a Constitutional Convention in Illinois has been indorsed by a majority of 696 voters, according to the latest count.

—Senator Sherman is not to be President Grant's Secretary of the Treasury. Unlike "Barkis," the Senator from Ohio is unwilling.

—The national banks of New York have been investigated by Special Bank Examiner Callender, and his report will soon be made public.

—Dr. A. G. Petticolas, Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, committed suicide on Saturday by jumping from a window.

—O'Baldwin, the pugilist, has been committed to prison in New York in default of $1000 bail, not to engage in a prize fight for twelve months.

—The Richmond Circuit Court has given judgment against the city of Richmond for $15,000 for whisky destroyed on the night of Lee's evacuation.

—William F. Foster, condemned to death in Baltimore for the murder of Emmeline Parks, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

—T. A. Marsh, late a broker in Wall street, has been arrested in Memphis on the charge of swindling. A reward for his apprehension had been offered.

—Two companies of the 10th Infantry have been sent to Augusta, Ga. They will remain until after the municipal election, which takes place on Wednesday.

—The United States Supreme Court is to decide the New York naturalization frauds, Judges Nelson and Blatchford being unable to agree in the Rosenberg case.

—Two men, named William H. Graw, and James G. Gifford, were arrested at Fall River on Saturday, charged with passing five-dollar counterfeit greenbacks.

—A man named Patrick Clark was thrown into a vat of boiling beer, in New York, on Saturday, while engaged in a fight with a fellow-employe, named James Smith. Clark sustained most painful and fatal injuries.

—The town of Centre Point, Sevier county, Arkansas, was taken possession of and sacked by a body of two hundred men on the 10th inst. Three of the oldest and best citizens were deliberately murdered by the bandits.

General Grant's Report to the Secretary of War.

The following is the report of General Grant in full:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1868.—General J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.—Sir:—I have the honor to submit the reports of Division, District, and Department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details.

I would earnestly repeat my recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of General Sherman on this subject, since it has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be restated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day.

While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the Plains are all needed. Troops are still required in the Southern States. If further reduction can be made, it should be in the way now in operation, where it is safe, namely:—By allowing companies to diminish by discharges, without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of captains and lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the Veteran Reserve regiments might be discontinued, by the absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men, without detriment to the service. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General Commanding.

Foreign Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—This morning's papers publish a communication dated Havana, November 25, signed Antonio Lucre, Secretary, purporting to be from the representatives of the Provisional Republican Government of Cuba, re-established in the town of Bayamo, refuting the reports circulated in reference to the revolutionary movements in Cuba. They say that the propositions for delay, or to lay down their arms on condition of the Captain-General guaranteeing certain reforms, were scornfully and unhesitatingly rejected by the revolutionary chiefs; that they are not fighting for reform but for independence.

They conclude:—"We, who are fully informed of everything going on, and particularly well informed as to the plans of the revolutionary leaders, with whom we are in communication, beg to assert most positively that, far from being disposed to lay down our arms, we are about to strike a blow that will echo on the Continent. We will lay down our arms when Spain shall have recognized our independence, and not before, notwithstanding Spanish assertions and rumors to the contrary." By order of the Revolutionary Junta, now in session in the city of Havana, the 25th day of November, 1868.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—The First Battalion of Volunteers, eight thousand strong, leave to-morrow for the seat of war. It is reported that the revolutionists have burned the plantation of Colonel Ascosti, who commands this battalion. It is also reported that General Cespedes, of the revolutionists, has had three men executed for robbing and burning. Cespedes, previous to the attack and repulse at Manzanillo, recommended that the women and children should leave the town.

The confidence of the people and of the Captain-General in the speedy termination of the war is increasing. Another battalion of volunteers will march during the coming week.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Times* of to-day gives the following as the result of the election for members of the new House of Commons:—Liberals, 381; Conservatives, 266. The following additional returns have been received:—

South Devon returns Sir Massey Lopes and Mr. Kekewich, Conservatives; the latter beating Viscount Amberly, Liberal. Sir Watkin Wynne, Conservative, and Mr. Morgan, Liberal, are elected for Denbighshire. In Suffolk East the Hon. J. Henniker Major and Mr. Corrance, both Conservatives, are elected. In Cork county, Ireland, Mr. Smith Barry and Mr. Downing, Liberals, are elected; the latter beating Boyle, also a Liberal. Mr. Lock, Liberal, is returned from Wicksburgh, Scotland, beating Mr. Laing, Conservative, who is elected from Derbyshire. Arkwright, Conservative, is also elected in Derbyshire.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Conservatives have carried the Southeast District of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also the Western District of Surrey, thus reducing the Liberal majority by four. The result of a majority of the late elections has been in favor of the Conservatives, who have always had disproportionate strength in the counties. Their gains in the present instances are also undoubtedly attributable largely to the indifference of the Liberals, who were rendered careless by the heavy majorities they had secured during the first week of the elections.

In the manufacturing districts the bitter spirit of the Orange organization was enlisted against the candidates who favored the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The entrance of this element into the strife did not fail, in some quarters, to lead to mob law and intimidation of voters. The Tories are charged with the responsibility of its excesses, and the Liberal party has suffered so severely from them that it has become almost a unit in favor of voting by ballot.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The press is united in commendation of Disraeli's refusal to accept a peerage, and of its bestowal on his wife. The journals also eulogize the career of the Premier.

Much indignation has been caused among the British ship owners by a rumor that the Alabama treaty does not allow claims of Englishmen based on the decision of the American prize courts to be reopened before the Commission.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that such a provision is contrary to precedents established by the Americans themselves, and excludes claims undoubtedly well founded, and the *Gazette* declares that, if the report of it is true, the convention is a capitulation, and that Parliament will never sanction it. A writer in the *Observer* takes the same view of the subject, and discusses it at length, citing many authorities.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Times*, and Paris correspondents of the other London papers have lately given currency to rumors that the health of Napoleon is failing, and public confidence has, in consequence, been somewhat disturbed. These rumors have been officially contradicted from Paris, yet it is well understood that, without positive illness, the Emperor declines to take the usual active exercise, and shows signs of declining strength and mental apathy. The policy of his Government seems just now to be to make a demonstration of vigor against the Opposition, to render the latter unpopular, and to preserve the *morale* of the departmental officials.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The present *Moniteur* newspaper loses its official character with New Year's day, and the *Moniteur Officiel de l'Empire* will then appear.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The publisher of the Lisle *Progress* newspaper has been fined 500 francs and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for publishing a list of the subscribers to the proposed monument to Baudin in the cemetery of Montmartre.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The editor of the *Reveil'e* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs, and the editors of the *Tribune* and *L'Avenir* to fines of 2000 francs each, and the editors of the *Temps* and *Journal de Paris* to fines of 1000 francs each, for publishing articles encouraging the subscription for the monument to Baudin.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—M. Berryer, the celebrated advocate, died yesterday, aged 78 years.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The *Patrie* of yesterday says a large faction in Spain is favorable to the formation of a triumvirate for five years.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—Olozaga has gone to Paris. There have been many republican demonstrations throughout this country within the past few days.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The Government has declared that the popular sense of the country is antagonistic to the establishment of a republic, and that the Cortes, soon to meet, will wisely propose a form of monarchy.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—A great republican demonstration was made here at the close of the week. The young men of the city held a meeting, and with indescribable enthusiasm passed resolutions protesting against the rule excluding all persons under twenty-five years of age from the franchise. The people, to the number of 5000, crowded the square where the meeting was held, and every allusion made by the speakers to the republic was received with tremendous applause.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The apprehensions of blood-shed in Spain are increasing, and it is thought that a collision between the Monarchists and Republicans will be the inevitable result of the excited political contest now in progress. Meantime, the patriotic fervor of the nation is unabated. A Madrid despatch states that the subscriptions by the people to the national loan now amount to 319,000,000 reals.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—Quite a serious outbreak has occurred at Bologna, and new troubles are feared. The disturbance originated through the refusal of the peasants to pay their taxes. Two persons were killed and seven badly wounded.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—Despatches have been received here announcing that Mount Etna, in Sicily, is in a state of eruption.

Foreign Art Items.

—At a recent meeting of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, the Rev. J. Graves reported the means which have been taken for the preservation of the tower of St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny. The Committee, although not amply supplied with funds, had determined not to take the chances of another winter, but propped the tower with two strong metal pillars. More, however, needs to be done, as the masonry of the southern haunch of the tower must be made good. Money is required for this purpose, the liberal aid of Mr. Smithwick not sufficing. As to the famous Round Tower at Clonmacnoise, the same gentleman stated that £109 had been subscribed towards the repairing of the Seven Churches; the cap of the lesser round tower, which had suffered from lightning, needed securing, and the weather-damage to the walls making good. £47 had been subscribed to repair the cap of the tower, and this work is progressing satisfactorily. The old stones which had fallen were replaced; where new ones were needed they are to be of limestone, a material which is employed to distinguish the new work from the old, of sandstone. When this is done Clonmacnoise is safe for centuries to come. Mr. Graves showed one of the iron hooks on which the wooden window-shutters of the lesser tower at Clonmacnoise were hung. He found that these hooks had been regularly let into the stone-work at the building of the tower; grooves were made to receive them, and they were fastened with lead. The existence of these irons, and their perfect state, prove that the tower in question—it is admitted to be one of the least ancient in Ireland—cannot be so extremely old as enthusiasts declare. The digging at the base of this tower, for putting down scaffold-poles, had proved that, like the Kilkenny Round Tower, it was built in the church-yard earth, and amidst previously-formed graves. The lesser tower at Clonmacnoise is built in connection with the wall of the church of which it forms a coeval part. The architectural decorations of the church are Romanesque. A proposal to petition Parliament for an annual grant of money for the preservation of Irish monuments was heartily agreed to.

—A project has been started for erecting a suitable monument to Baily, the sculptor, in Bristol. Of course a fine copy of "Eve at the Fountain," which is in one of the public galleries of that city, is a very effective and beautiful memorial of that great artist; but it is not the less fitting that his fellow-citizens should adorn their cathedral with a personal monument of the man who shed so much lustre on the city.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 04 | MOON RISES.....5 26
SUN SETS.....4 44 | HIGH WATER.....2 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TAT'HAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18
China	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC. ETC.

San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Dec. 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 23
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Brig Shannon, Ray, Liverpool, Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, Grisco m & Co.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ossuna, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Providence, do.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Trainor, Branford, do.
Schr Maryland, Green, Fall River, Casiner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Bridgeport, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr S. P. Adams, Tabbutt, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Str Claymont, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, 9 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Addie Ames, Adams, from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, 4 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Bridgeport, with iron to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, 4 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 6 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Collins & Co.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, 4 days from Newburyport, in ballast to captain.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Reneau, from Millville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 27—6 P. M.—The barque Normania, from Philadelphia for Hamburg; brigs Nellie Clifford, for Norfolk; and Walter Howe, for Portland, both from Philadelphia, went to sea this morning.

Schrs Henry Parker, from Alexandria for New Haven, before reported ashore at this place, after throwing part of her cargo (coal) overboard, was hove off by Messrs. E. J. Morris & Co., and has proceeded on her voyage.

The sails, rigging, anchors, and chains from the schr W. & B. Douglass have been saved by Wm. H. Orton & Co., and will be shipped to Philadelphia. The hull is going to pieces.

The brig James Baker, from Charleston for Philadelphia, passed in this evening. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Bogks hence at Boston 28th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th inst.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Barque Ephraim Williams, Hoff, hence, at Venice 11th inst.
Barque Louisa, Delphy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Ann and Alice, Messenger, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Barque Adelaide, Norris, Reed, was up at New Orleans 24th inst., for Havre.
Brig James B. Kirby, Bernard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst., with 55,000 feet flooring boards and 341 tons phosphate rocks.
Brigs Frontier, Skinner, and Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence at Portland 26th inst.
Brig Maggie Crowell, hence, at Venice 12th inst.
Brig James Miller, Bennett, hence, at Ancona 11th instant.
Schr S. G. King, Wood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 17th inst.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, for Philadelphia cleared at St. John, N. B., 26th inst.
Schr Sabino, Currier, hence, at Jacksonville 12th instant.
Schrs Katie J. Hoyt, Raynor, from New Haven, and S. Devlin, Lynch, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.
Schr Trenton, Martin, hence for New Haven, at New York 27th inst.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schrs Alice B. Parker; H. N. Squires, Fish; A. A. Andrews, Kelley; C. Shaw, Reeves; Thomas Clyde, Seull; Lady Ellen, Dolbow; and S. Hotchkiss, Hodgdon hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs; Sarah, Cobb; and Golden Eagle, Howes, hence at New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Wiesmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 25th inst., with 400 tons phosphate rock.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence at Richmond 26th inst.
Schr E. H. Hamilton, hence at Portland 28th inst.
Schr L. P. Pisaro, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 25th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Veazie, at Portland 25th inst., from Georgetown D. C.
Schrs M. E. Staples, Dismore, and Henrietta, Clark, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schrs R. K. Vaughan, Grizley; James S. Hewett, Foster; Caroline Young, Young; Mary P. Hudson, Hudson; J. B. McCarthy, Simpson; J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, hence for Boston; and Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, do, for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schrs F. Wheeler, Ryan from Portland; Rondel, Quinn, from Providence; and Nellie True, True, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schrs Mary A. Cranmer; J. Maxfield; John Johnson; Jessie Williams; J. G. Babcock, Babcock; Oneida, Davis; Sharp, Smith, hence for Boston; J. S. Warden, do for Salem; Lizzie D. Small, do. for Danvers port, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schr Benj. Reed, Reed, hence, at Holmes' Hole 26th instant.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,

Especially Adapted to this Season,

Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values

During the Period of their Utmost Depression.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS
Etc. Etc.,

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

(Established in 1853.)

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

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Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS

TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES.
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND, Always on hand.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 PHILADELPHIA.

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FAMILY MOURNING

EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.

MYERS' New Mourning Store

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

11 18 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thomson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Wholesome hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in abdies and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 12 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 29 fmwlm

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

1 12

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rolls Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY. 6 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

19 iron-brass guns various calibres.
1,419 000 pounds of shot, shell, etc.
8411 muskets, carbines, rifles, etc., various models.
90 000 pounds of gunpowder.
31 775 lots of infantry accoutrements.
4746 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427 saddles.
718 curb bridles.
464 watering bridles.
422 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel CRISPIN, U. S. A., Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BENET, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.

11 21 6t Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Nov 14, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public auction, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models.	Machinery.
Horse Equipments.	Scraps Steel.
Parts of Artillery Bits.	Gun Gr'nds'ones.
Accouterments.	Gun Stocks, various stages.
Parts of Arms, various models.	Old Vices.
Old Tools.	Lot Window Frames.
Borax.	Sash and Blinds.
Old Rope.	1 Mowing Machine.
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast.	No se Carts.
	Tallow.
	1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.

J. R. McGINNESS, 11 20 fmwst Brevet Major Commanding.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

FREE GALLERY.

8 10 1

NEW CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN CHROMOS.

Among the Latest are:—
"God's Acre."
"Falling Spring" Virginia.
"Making the Scrap Book."
"Fording the Brook," after Berket Foster.
"The Pet Kitten," after Berket Foster.
"The Sun Flower," after Berket Foster.

FOR SALE BY
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in Chromos, Frames, etc. etc.
No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

11 27 3t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

L. T. WILSON,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [11 2 mwflmr

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

The Management announces the opening of the REGULAR FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, Upon which occasion the FINE-T, LARGEST, AND MOST COMPLETE EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC CORPS ever organized upon either Continent will appear, assisted by CHASTE, BRILLIANT AND GRATIFYING ENTERTAINMENTS, SURPASSING IN EACH PARTICULAR ANY ARENIC DISPLAYS ever attempted in this country.

AN ENTIRELY NEW OUTFIT, COSTLY PARAPHERNALIA, GORGEOUS APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT ATTRIBUTES, GAY COSTUMES, GLITTERING MOUNTING, A RING COVERED WITH RICH CANVASING, A STOCK OF THOROUGH BRED ACTING HORSES AND PONIES,

No detail, no matter how minute, neglected in order to render

"THE CIRCUS AT THE CHESNUT" A PLACE OF POLITE AND POPULAR RESORT. First appearance in Philadelphia of the PARAGON OF EQUESTRIANS, JAMES ROBINSON, ONLY GREAT RARE BACK RIDER IN THE WORLD, whose MIRACULOUS EXECUTIONS ON HORSEBACK have made his NAME A TOWER OF STRENGTH, and gained him the reputation of being THE ONLY REALLY GREAT HORSEMAN the world

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months. Invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Management of our Insane Asylums.

For the past ten days the public have been directing their attention to the subject of the management of the Insane Asylum kept by Dr. Kirkbride. The conduct of the managers of that institution, the steps necessary to procure an admission for any one as a patient, and more particularly the steps necessary to get any one out who has been admitted, were all laid bare in the testimony given in the case of the Commonwealth *ex relatione* Adelaide Haskell vs. Ebenezer Haskell. The agitation of this question of insane asylums is no new thing. It occurs periodically. At every fresh instance of oppression, fraud, and wrong the popular indignation breaks out, but, for some reason, it has never yet led to any practical reformation of the evils. We would look at the question calmly, and without the least prejudice, and see what is the natural conclusion which the facts of the present case and its numerous predecessors warrant. Mr. Haskell, to be brief, was three times placed in the Asylum—once on the certificate of a dentist, once on the certificate of a relation of a man whom he was suing, and the last time on the certificate of a doctor who saw him for only five minutes, and then took the word of his sons as to his insanity. All of these parties were interested in his incarceration. All of them would be benefited by his being declared insane, as he was a man of property, and they were his sons and the guardians of his estate. Numerous previous cases like the present one have been made public ere now, so that we are warranted in believing that any one, you, our reader, and your friend, or any citizen, could be treated in the like manner. The verdict of the jury establishes the fact that Mr. Haskell has never been insane, and that all the steps in his case were outrageous innovations on the liberty and rights of the citizen.

From this it is natural that a great deal of public indignation is aroused against the Asylum, and in this indignation comes a general denunciation of all asylums from some of our contemporaries. An insane asylum *per se* is not only not a wrong, but a great public good. It is necessary, and quite as useful as an almshouse or a hospital. The fault lies not in the existence of the institution, but in the intensely corrupt and fearfully illegal manner in which it is managed. It is not the plan of the asylum, it is the plan of control, that is the cause of all the wrong done. We heartily recognize the importance, the value of such an institution as Dr. Kirkbride's, provided it be not made a cloak for fraud and a prison for the innocent. As it at present is conducted, it sets all law and right at defiance. The custom—for in Pennsylvania it is nothing more than a custom—which allows two or even one unfledged and unknown doctor to commit to a close cell a citizen, and thus places in the hands of the corrupt or inexperienced and irresponsible a power which is denied to any less than *twelve sworn men*, is a great public wrong, and one which the Legislature should certainly proceed to remedy. Through it interested parties can spirit away and secretly dispose of any one whose property they desire, and can commit the greatest wrong with impunity. For, as in the present case, there is no punishment for the guilty even when the alleged insane man is declared sane.

This custom should be overturned by a statute. Now, how shall the evil be adequately remedied and at the same time the insane be kept from running at large, to their own and others' damage? The plan is simple. *Before any one shall be admitted to the asylum let the judgment of a court of record be had which declares him insane.* This can be easily done. Let an application be made for the appointment of a commissioner of lunacy to take charge of his or her estate, and on this issue all the facts can come before a jury, or, if needs be, before a judge, to avoid too great publicity to a family sorrow, and the alleged lunatic be confronted with the witnesses against him. Let a record be kept of all these cases, with the amount of the estate, with the name of the trustee and all needed particulars; and let the man or woman, if adjudged insane, come out under the rule of court, the same as he or she goes into the asylum. Now, what would be the result of this? We would hear no more of relations locking up relations for the sake of their property. A jury could soon weigh the worth of interested evidence and refuse the commission asked for. No wrong would be done to any one by the reform, and it would place a lunatic on the same ground as any other citizen; for be he crazy or not, he has still his rights, and with his affliction does not come proscription. He is entitled to a trial by his peers, the same as any of us, and he is the more so because he has a right to be presumed sane until the contrary be shown. To see that the salutary law is not evaded, let the court appoint a Board of Visitors, who shall be admitted to the asylum at all hours and all times, not on the first Tuesday or third Thursday of every month, when all can be arranged for their inspection, but at all times, and then they may be able to know how the institution is in reality conducted.

In regard to the locks, bars, and mean furniture, we do not see so much grounds for indignation. If a man is sane and is put in the asylum, then, though he were provided for like a prince, a wrong would be done which is just as great as though he had no furniture at all. If he is sane he should not be there. If he is insane, then the precaution of locks and bars is necessary, and as to the furniture, it does not matter to him whether it be velvet or wood. It is clear that the day for a reformation in the system has come, and we hold that the one we propose is both just and practical, and should be adopted during the session of the Legislature which meets in January.

The Winter Campaign Against the Indians.

The chances of the success of the projected winter campaign against the Indians are greatly increased by the fact that the scene of hostilities has been transferred to a comparatively southern latitude, and it will be practicable to wage war south of the Arkansas at seasons when it would be madness to attempt to assume the offensive at any point north of the Platte. The Powder river road having been abandoned, and a treaty of peace concluded with the most aggressive bands of Sioux, the contest is narrowed down to a fight with the tribes whose hunting grounds are located south of the Platte. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, whose old home was between the Platte and the Arkansas, committed the outrages which General Sheridan is endeavoring to punish and avenge. Their numbers are so insignificant that they could make but a feeble stand against a determined attack, if they were not aided by the Kiowas and Camanches, whose usual resorts are south of the Arkansas river.

A considerable portion of the Camanches live near the northern frontiers of Texas, and it is scarcely probable that the southern bands of that tribe will engage in the present war; so that we presume the conflict will be narrowed down to a fight between a few regiments of regular troops, reinforced by fifteen hundred Kansas volunteers, on the one hand, and the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and northern bands of Camanches and Kiowas, on the other. The latter would be but contemptible foes if they had not been supplied with arms and ammunition by the Peace Commissioners, traders, and Indian agents. The Government has again been victimized by the folly or cupidity displayed by its appointees in arming dangerous enemies. While the fancy of the Indian may be tickled with trinkets, and while he may deem blankets desirable, he clamors most loudly for war paint, fire-arms, and fire-water. He is ready to make any professions of friendship, or to exchange any superfluous commodity, for rifles and revolvers; and the hostile tribes have so well improved their various opportunities to humbug commissioners and to corrupt agents and traders, that they are as well armed as the United States troops, and generally more skilful in the use of their weapons. For practical purposes they are also better mounted, for their war ponies are familiarized with forced marches and hard fare on the plains. An ordinary cavalry regiment, composed of soldiers and steeds accustomed to the enjoyment of regular rations, and always mindful of the necessity of maintaining a close connection with the base of supplies, cuts a sorry figure when it attempts to pursue the wild rovers who are equally at home in any portion of a trackless waste, and who can scatter to the four winds or unite in a compact body with as much facility as a pack of wolves. Many fruitless summer campaigns having given but new illustrations of these difficulties, the experiment of a winter expedition against their villages is now about to be tried under auspicious circumstances. As their dwellings consist wholly of movable tents, which can be transported from place to place with as much ease as the ordinary camp equipage, they have no fixed habitations, but they cannot be perpetually on the march in an inclement season, and they are compelled to go, in some sort of Indian fashion, into winter quarters. The success of Sheridan will largely depend upon the unsolved problem whether the Indian women and children will be obliged to remain stationary, and thus become liable to attack at any time when the white troops can assume the aggressive. He can hardly fail, however, to compel the Indians who have been most troublesome, the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, to retreat south of the Arkansas, and, once there, he will probably be able to compel them to remain in that comparatively southern latitude. This is, after all, the real purpose of the campaign, and if it is accomplished the present war will render useful service to the nation. If the Union Pacific and Smoky Hill Railroads are relieved from the proximity of their most dangerous and determined antagonists, an object of primary importance will be obtained.

It has recently been proven by the highest authority that the Indians who are being assailed wantonly committed terrible outrages, and that they have been guilty of flagrant breaches of their treaty stipulations. They have no just claim to the pity of Eastern philanthropists, and their only possible chance of future safety is based on their speedy submission to the demands of the Government for their removal southward and location on reservations, which they are foolishly and defiantly treating with contempt.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Beaumont Collection of Paintings.

The taste and judgment of an experienced connoisseur are shown in the uniform excellence of the pictures now on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts. There are a few works which do not command our admiration, as, for instance, the "Evening on the Thames," by Boddington, of London with its cobwebby trees and thin, scratchy style of painting; but the great majority are of a high order of merit, and they are just the kind of pictures that will ornament the walls of a parlor and be a constant source of pleasure to the possessor. It would be a thankless task for us to undertake to notice the entire collection in detail; and in calling attention to some of the principal works we hope that our readers will take advantage of the short remaining time before they are removed, and enjoy a saunter through the galleries to see for themselves.

There is always a suspicion attached to professed old masters, unless they have the most unimpeachable testimony to their genuineness. The "Ecce Homo," No. 108, is supposed to be the work of Guido Reni, but of this fact there is no positive assurance. Mr. Beaumont purchased it from Professor Ruddiman, of Bavaria, in 1848, it having been originally selected by the Professor from the collection of Eugene Beauharnois, at the sale which took place in 1815. These facts are all that are known about the picture, but whether it be by Guido or not, its merits as a work of art are indisputable. The frame which surrounds it is a fine wood carving of the sixteenth century, representing the emblems of the crucifixion. "The Market in Grand Cairo," No. 51, by W. Gentz, of Berlin, is a vivid representation of an interesting scene of Oriental life. The artist has shown marvellous skill in the management of the multitude of figures, many of which have all the individuality of careful studies from life. Of a different character is the "Carnival Time at Venice," No. 151, by Carl Becker, of Berlin, a rich piece of color, solidly painted, and one of the most striking works in the exhibition. "The City and Port of Amsterdam," No. 152, by E. P. Van Bommel, gives us a view of the grotesque buildings, the long wharves, crowded with people, and the sluggish waters of the old Dutch city. "Preparing for the Masquerade," No. 103, by Moritz Calisch, is a rather violent contrast of moonlight and candle light. It is boldly painted, and on many accounts we prefer it to the more elaborately finished "Good Night," No. 101, of J. Rosiersee, of Dort. This is also a candle-light effect, representing a young lady at the window about to drop a *billet doux* to her lover below. A lovely view of "Constantinople at Twilight," No. 102, by A. Rosier, of Paris, is one of the gems of the collection, and a fitting companion piece to the fine marine of Andreas Aschenbach, of Dusseldorf, "The Coast of Scheveningen," No. 108. These two paintings are worthy of the highest commendation we can bestow. Laurent de Buel, of Brussels, has three meritorious pictures, "Shepherdess with Flock," No. 134; "Sheep and Goats," No. 160; and "Shepherd with Flock. Early Morning." The atmospheric effect in this last-named work is finely rendered. "The New Neighbor's First Visit," No. 109, by Otto Erdman, of Dusseldorf, represents an elderly lady and gentleman receiving the new neighbor with easy politeness, but a little amused at his bashfulness, caused undoubtedly by the hand-some daughter who stands beside her mother's chair, and who appears to look upon the young gentleman in the light of a possible suitor, whose bashfulness could be overcome by good management. His picture is very finely finished, and the different actors in the little scene are admirably characterized. No. 110, a young lady reclining in a cushioned chair, and lazily turning over a book of prints, by Gustave de Jonghe, of Paris, is entitled "Leisure Hours." The skirt of the dress in this picture is a very careful and elaborate piece of painting. A smaller work by the same artist, "The Pet Spaniel," No. 166, is also finely executed. "The Coast of Normandy," No. 130, by C. Hoguet, of Berlin, is an admirable picture, by an artist of acknowledged reputation. An interest apart from its merits as a work of art attaches to "On the Fence," No. 127, by the late W. S. Mount, N. A. This is a clever little picture by an American artist, who did not leave too many works to carry his name to posterity.

There are a large number of charming little cabinet pictures in the collection, the merits of which we would be pleased to discuss more at length. Our space, however, will not permit us to mention more than a few that particularly took our fancy, as follows:—"The Morning Repast," No. 12, by L. Devaux, of Paris; "The Cottage Fireside," by V. Benoit, of Paris; "The Miner," No. 38, by E. Accard, of Paris; "An Arabian Fruit Seller," No 41, by L. Devedeux, of Paris; "Going to Service," No. 46, by P. Van Wyngaerdt of the Hague; "Luncheon Time," No. 47, by Paul Seignac, of Paris; "A Rich Interior," No. 67, by Carl Hoff, of Dusseldorf, "The New Doll," No. 47, by M. Arnoux, of Paris; "Garden Scene, Period of Louis XV," No. 89, by P. Faure, of Paris; "The Chateau Garden," No. 117, by A. Serrure, of Brussels, "Contemplation," No. 122, by Leon Escosura, of Paris; "A Winter Scene," No. 125, by Count A. De Bylandt, of the Hague. The sky in this picture is very tender in color. "Pleasant News," No. 129, by Theodore de Heuvel, of Brussels; "Reverie," No. 140, by by H. Baron, of Paris; "An Interior in Normaudy," No. 141, by A. Guillemin, of Paris; 'Winter in the Forest," by Kinyvas, of Amsterdam.

The pictures in the northeast gallery will be sold on Tuesday evening by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., at his art gallery, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts. Those in the southeast gallery will be sold on Wednesday evening. In order that legitimate purchasers may not be incommoded by merely curious spectators, tickets of admission will be required on the evenings of the sale. These may be procured, with catalogues at the Academy of Fine Arts, or of Mr. Scott, at his gallery, free of charge.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Sir John Young, the New Governor-General.

The new Governor-General of Canada, the Right Honorable Sir John Young, has reached Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and tomorrow will be duly installed in office.

The new Governor-General comes of an old Scotch family, having its origin with John Young, a "burgess of Edinburgh," in the year 1541. He is the eldest son and heir of the late Sir William Young, of Ballevorough Castle, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. His father was a prominent member of the East India Company in days past. Retiring with a fortune, Sir William offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Cavan in Parliament, but was defeated, his political opinions not agreeing exactly with those of the Earl of Farnham, who possessed, through his numerous tenantry, the chief interest at the elections in that district. Sir John was born on the 31st of August, 1807, and married April 8, 1835, Adelaide Annabella, daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, Edward Tuite Dalton. His family is thus intimately connected with the Countess of Cavan, Meath and Westmeath, in Ireland.

A few years after the defeat of his father as a Parliamentary candidate, Mr. Young, still a young man, presented himself as a candidate to the voters of Cavan and was returned to represent them in the House of Commons in conjunction with Mr. Henry Maxwell, who succeeded to the Farnham peerage. Mr. Young—now Sir John Young, after the decease of his father—soon obtained the notice of Parliament both by his diligent attention to his duties and his sound practical knowledge on all matters relating to Ireland. The late Sir Robert Peel at once noticed his availability for public life, and with Mr. Young's consent, ranked him with his party of moderate conservatives, anxious to do justice to Ireland without a repeal of the legislative union. Under Peel's Premiership Sir John Young held the office of Joint Secretary of the Treasury of England, in which he distinguished himself by his application to business, his judicious use of the official patronage confided to him, and his freedom from religious and political prejudices. While in the Irish Office he is said to have been mainly instrumental, we believe, in carrying through Parliament the famous "Maynooth Grant." He was subsequently transferred to Corfu as High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, then under the protectorate of Great Britain. During his tenure of office there he was created Knight of the Colonial Order of Saints Michael and George. The important colony of New South Wales, in Australia, was the next and more difficult field of his labors. There he showed himself, by his accomplishments and public spirit, a worthy successor of Brisbane and Sir Thomas Maitland. The position of an Australian Governor, important as it undoubtedly is, is in many respects not an agreeable one, and it has been less so. Placed at the antipodes, unable to advise with the Colonial office in less than four months, he is at once responsible to the Colonial Secretary, and obliged to decide between the Legislative Council and the lower chamber, the Legislative Assembly,—bodies generally imbued with crude notions of dignity and constitutional law borrowed from the maternal country, though by no means improved in the appropriation. While in the neighboring colony of Victoria a "deadlock" between the two branches of the Legislature has exhausted the patience and tried the ability of two Governors—Sir Charles Darling and Mr. Manners Sutton—as well as of successive Colonial Secretaries, from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Buckingham and Chandos, Sir John Young kept the machinery of his government in excellent running order. During his occupancy of the Government House at Sydney, a few winters ago, the Roman Catholic Cathedral was destroyed by fire on June 29. As an instance of his liberality, it may be mentioned that although a North of Ireland Episcopalian, he immediately telegraphed his sympathies to the venerable Archbishop Joab Bede Polding, then absent at Bathurst. He did not confine his sympathy to this, but at a public meeting held some time afterwards made a warm speech, calling on all classes to restore a building in which every Australian felt pride, and supported his appeal by a handsome subscription.

A little over a year ago Sir John returned to England, and about the middle of September last he was appointed by Prime Minister Disraeli to the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada, as the successor of Lord Molck.

—Monnt, the artist, is the fourth academician deceased within a few months.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN.

—The friends of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union, will hold a third union meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at half-past 7, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY (Rev. Dr. Newton's), FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to further evangelical efforts in Spain.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, of New York, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D., Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D.D., and Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D.D. 11 28 stu2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Thomas,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbotton,	
Dr. Louis Jack,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	and many others.

Respectfully,

DR. F. R. THOMAS,

11 9 mwf3t Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated the æsthetic use of

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but

EXTRACT TEETH,

and they certainly do that without pain. Sold 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

11 9 mwf3t Below Eighth.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4l

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

LECTURE

BY

REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS,

(subject—"OUR YOUNG MEN"),

IN

CONCERT HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

December 3, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. 11 20 4t

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 115 S. FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit for Life Insurances will be employed on very favorable terms. 11 25 6*

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.

EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18 th w19t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS Splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf3

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 8 m w f

BUCKWHEAT CAKES FOR BREAKFAST.

Hark! Hark! Hark!
'Tis the sound of the breakfast bell,
The tinkle we love so well!
For it tells of the cakes
Which Biedy bakes
Of e'egant buckwheat flour;
And we hurry to eat
Such a luscious treat,
For a king to devour.
The griddle she's greasin',
The cakes are in session,
The savory odors bewitching;
They're crisp and they're brown,
And we swallow them down,
As fast as they come from the kitchen.
Oh! happy are we
As soon as we see
The smoking hot buckwheat cakes
Right hot from the fire,
And we truly desire
To eat them as fast as she bakes.

Truly, the cakes constitute an appetizing dish. But what would a man do with a barrel of buckwheat cakes, if he had no clothes? Better have clothes and no cakes, than cakes and no clothes.

But, mind you, beloved fellow-citizen, one of the advantages of dealing at Rockhill & Wilson's is, that they sell clothes so cheap that, on every suit you buy, you can save money enough to keep your family in buckwheat cakes for a month.

Try our clothes! the cheapest! the best! the most e'egant!

No more till next time.

From your friends and fellow-citizens,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

11 14 p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Have a full stock of BLACK GOODS,

BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK FRENCH POPLINS,
BLACK SILK FACE POPLINS,
SILK EPANGLINE,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK REPS,
HEAVY BLACK CORDED POPLINS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK MOHAIRS and ALPACAS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, ETC.
BLACK CRAPE, CRAPE VEILS, ETC.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would call the attention of purchasers to their stock of

BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SILK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
HEAVY VELOURS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS, ETC.

For sale at the lowest prices. 11 30 mw2.4p

BLUE PLUSHES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY A FRESH LOT OF

BLUE PLUSHES,

JUST LANDED.

On hand, a good assortment of OTHER COLORS. 11 28 sm2t4p

GOBELIN TAPESTRY

AND

MOQUET TABLE COVERS.

Just received, an invoice of these RICH GOODS, in Crimson, Green, Maroon, Blue, Bismark, and Olive Colors from $10 up. A Real Bargain.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers,

AND VERY ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

11 30 mwf3trp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,

No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS',

11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf4t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE.

I have this day made a reduction of TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. in the prices of my Fine Custom-made Boots and Shoes for gentlemen's wear. The latest styles always on hand in different measures, so that a ready fit may be obtained.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw4 ABOVE CHESNUT.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14 f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,

11 3 tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM A. STOKES

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, [11 23 3t

No. 113 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 6 tf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 25 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE

CLARK & BIDDLE

WISHING TO CLOSE OUT THEIR

PRESENT STOCK

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW STORE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

Will Offer their Entire Assortment at such Prices as will insure

RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 mwf1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED

FOR

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James S. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.

Also, "STERLING" and "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted uperior to any other in the market.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT

T. McCANDLESS & SON'S,

N. E. Corner TWENTIETH and PINE Sts.,

11 24 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GRAPES.

WHITE GRAPES,

Beautiful Clusters for the Table, Only 50 Cents Per Pound.

ALSO,

NEW PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS
PECAN NUTS AND WALNUTS.

FINE LARGE LAYER RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

NEW FIGS AND PRUNELLAS; HAVANA ORANGES and WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

NOTICE.

To Purchasers, Sellers, or Users of Buttonhole Sewing Machines.

The Commissioner of Patents having extended my Patent against the opposition of the President of the American Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company, therefore, all purchasers purchasing, using or selling Buttonhole Sewing Machines, containing my patented Shuttle Carrier, are hereby notified that they will be held directly responsible for damages unless licensed by me.

11 23 mw6.rp CHAS. PARHAM.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,

11 18 1m4p No. 13.6 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 23 tu

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mr. Max Maretzek will commence a season of twelve performances of Italian and German opera, which promises to be in the highest degree enjoyable to all lovers of music. The combined troupe is a strong one, and there is every reason to expect that the operas will be given in superior style. *Il Trovatore* is announced for this evening, with the following artists in the cast:—Madame States, Madame Cellini, Signori Brignoli, Orlandini, and Bartli. To-morrow evening Beethoven's great opera of *Fidelio* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the Circus, which will commence a series of performances this evening, will doubtless attract crowded houses. The troupe is large, and it contains a number of first-class equestrians and acrobats, and the management promise to do everything in their power to make the season attractive. Mr. James Robinson, the bare-back rider, will be a host in himself, as there is much curiosity to see him after the encomiums that were passed upon him by the European press. The Levantine brothers are skilful gymnasts, and Mr. James Maguire, Clown, Madame Louise Tournaire, Mr. James Madigan, Mr. Charles Madigan, Mr. George Wambold, with his troups of performing apes and dogs, Mr. James Ward, Mr. William Morgan, and others, are all reported as excellent in their particular lines of business. There will be an entirely new fit-out of costumes, mountings, and appointments and this circus will be the most attractive affair of the kind that we have had in Philadelphia for a long time, and it will please an immense number of persons who have no taste for the ordinary run of dramatic entertainments.

AT THE ARCH an old comedy week will commence this evening with Arthur Murphy's comedy of *The Way to Keep Him*. Mrs. Drew will appear as the "Widow Belmore," Miss Lizzie Price as "Mrs. Lovemore," Mrs. T. A. Creese as "Lady Constant," Mrs C. F. Maeder as "Muslin;" Mr. Barton Hill as "Mr. Lovemore," Mr. F. Mackay as "Sir Bashful Constant," Mr. A. Everly as "Sir Brilliant Fashion."

Colman's comedy of *John Bull* is announced for to-morrow evening. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald's new play of *Wolves at Bay* will be brought out on next Monday.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will make her first appearance this evening since her return from California as "Lady Audley," in John Brougham's dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel of "Lady Audley's Secret." The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Happiest Day of my Life. The Orange Girl*, a Christmas story, is announced as in preparation.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard, Vivian, the comic vocalist, Mad'lle Betty Rigl, Professor O'Reardon, and a host of other artists will appear in an entertaining miscellaneous performance this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the managers are exerting themselves with much success to present an attractive and perfectly unexceptionable entertainment. The show-piece of *The Gathering of the Clans* will be withdrawn after the present week to make way for other novelties.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and Children's Clothing, Ready-made; finest assortment in the city; also, Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARTEMUS WARD ON WASHINGTON.

A Word says of WASHINGTON, *that his great forte was in not having any man of the present generation to resemble. Aim to any alarming extent.*

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s forte is in surpassing all others in the quality, style, and cheapness of their fine Customer Made Clothing. Every garment cut over a customer pattern by practical artists.

Your patronage respectfully solicited at No. 824 Chesnut street.

PREVENT OR REPENT.—When health has been sacrificed for want of the care necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. It is better to *prevent* than to *repent*. The most inclement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of innumerable distressing ailments. The best means of escaping them is to keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal organs in a vigorous condition by the occasional use of a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigorant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, especially to the weak and feeble. It gives *stamina* to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, which produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspepsia and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold damp weather, and for these complaints the BITTERS are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in this country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this genial preparation is a swift and certain remedy for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the liver.

BAL MASQUES.—The coming season of public and private masquerades promises to be the gayest on record. Costumers and dressmakers are in a whirl of prosperity, the heads of our belles and beaux are dizzy with expected pleasure, and their tongues are running wildly about the coming balls and parties which add to the mad excitements of the fashionable world. The gay and laughing crowd rushes on heedless of political troubles or threatened financial disaster, and scatters money lavishly among the thousands who work for the pleasures of the million. Amongst the many balls, "La Coterie Carnival" (which is announced for Monday, January 11, 1869) bids fair to be the most grand. It will be one of the first at the Academy of Music, and were it not for the number of other balls to be given we might give some details but invention and genius in organizing Bal Masques do not come under the copyright or patent law, so we refrain. Suffice it to say that under the management of Messrs. Abel & Risley "La Coterie Carnival" will be a success.

We may mention that the subscription list is fast filling up, and those who desire to be present should beware of disappointment.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 814, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

WINE, HERBS, AND ROOTS.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are composed of his pure Wine, with herbs and roots, the best bitters known to the Materia Medica, and in daily use by our best physicians. A. W. & B. Bogen, M. D., of Washington City, say of his Wine:—In diseases of a prostrating character, for its qualities as a gentle stimulant and certain tonic these Bitters are every way worth the attention and test of the Medical Faculty. These Bitters and Wines are sold by Druggists

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,—
A Splendid Assortment for Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices.
M. SHOMACKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HAMMOND—CLARK.—November 26, at the Church of the Epiphany by the Rev. Dr. Newton, Mr. JAMES HAMMOND to Miss CATHERINE E. CLARK, all of this city.

STOER—HAWKINS.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Theophilus Stork, Mr. JOHN F. STORER to Miss SUE M. HAWKINS, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the 29th instant, W. FRANK, son of Charles and Kate A. Barnes, and grandson of William and Mary G. Bilson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 630 Elizabeth street, Frankford, on Wednesday, December 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

GRANT.—At Easton, Pa., this morning, EUPHEMIA, wife of Rev. John L. Grant, in the 71st year of her age.

GRIM.—On the 29th instant, Mr. GEORGE GRIM, in the 47th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MCKNIGHT.—On Sunday, the 29th instant, at his residence, Bordentown, N. J., JOHN L. MCKNIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 1st of December, at Christ Church, Bordentown, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. An extra train, for the accommodation of the friends, will leave Walnut street wharf at 12 o'clock M.

WAGNER.—On the 28th instant, after a short and severe illness, MARY WAGNER, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1235 Hamilton street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 16

CLOTHING.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
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Our Stock is Large.

None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET Street, Above Sixth. 11 18 mwslm

I. CUTHMAN & CO. SELL Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap CLOTHING, AT THE CONTINENTAL HALL, No. 830 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. 11 18 wfm tl2 31

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA, At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE, No. 718 ARCH Street, Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of FANCY FURS, For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.

This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise. Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, 11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS BLAYLOCK, No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch, Where may be found a large assortment of FINE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FUR GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw tl2 31

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS. LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:

MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and war-anted quality.
S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st., 11 25 wfm15t5p Importers and Manufacturers.

FIFTH EDITION

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

GENERAL CORREOSO VICTORIOUS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The "Thunderer" on American Enterprise.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times* of this morning comments with wonder on the rapid progress of the Pacific Railway, and, noting the extraordinary features of the road, commends the enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable, and explains the influence this great project will exercise on the commerce of the world.

The American Minister to Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—John P. Hale, the American Minister to Spain, is in this city consulting physicians with regard to his failing health.

Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, is at Genoa.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Jeff. Davis Case in Court.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Jeff. Davis, made a motion to quash the indictment against Davis, on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment prescribes the mode of punishment for participation in rebellion, which is disfranchisement, and no other punishment is prescribed. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear the argument on the motion on Thursday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

General Grant,

accompanied by Mrs. Grant and General Comstock, left here this morning for New York and Boston. Mrs. Grant will stop at Philadelphia, where she will be the guest of the family of George H. Stuart.

From Central America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Panama advices of November 28 state that when General Correoso arrived at Chiriqui he found the place abandoned. He then went to Santiago and found the enemy had also abandoned that place. Proceeding to Hatello, the enemy, 400 strong attacked Correoso, and a battle ensued, lasting three hours, when the enemy fled in disorder, leaving 52 killed, among them their leader, and many wounded, a number of prisoners, and all their arms and ammunition. The Government lost three killed and eight wounded, among the latter General Pedro Goita. This battle has put an end to the civil war in the State of Panama. The revolutionary movement in Costa Rica has proved successful, and President Castro has been deposed and Jimenez installed in his place.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—George W. McLean, of Washington, corresponding clerk of the United States Secret Service Department, was to-day committed to jail by United States Commissioner Jackson, of Jersey City, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 national bank bill at a drinking saloon yesterday. The accused said he was intoxicated at the time, and had no knowledge of the act.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis' Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¼	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87½
N. Y. and Erie R.	37⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾
Pa. and Res. R.	98⅛	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89	Gold	135¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	Market irregular.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85		

BOUND OVER.—William McMullin, John Tobin, William Whitney, John Ahern, and Robert Smith Lister appeared before Alderman Beitler this morning, and waived a hearing in the case in which they are charged with being implicated in the shooting of Policeman Hill. George Ahern had a hearing this afternoon, and was bound over in $1500 bail for trial.

John Beam and Thomas O'Conner were held in a like amount for keeping a disorderly house at Eleventh and Sansom streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAZARD'S BOOKSTORE IS NOW AT No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, TOY BOOKS IN LINEN, MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE, No. 722 SANSOM STREET, 11 30 fmrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BOOKS Of MORAL and RELIGIOUS Character for CHILDREN and YOUTH, Published by the American Sunday School Union. Also for Sale, BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different Denominations. Catalogues of the Society's Publications and sample copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously at the Depository, 1122 CHESNUT St., Philada. [11 16 mtuwtf

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 $5p

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, *For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.*

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfmf

IMMEDIATE AND IMPERATIVE SALE OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS, MADE THIS DAY,

WE SHALL FINISH OUR ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND SELL OFF,

To close affairs of old firm,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, AT Unprecedentedly Low Prices, So as to make a QUICK SALE.

This is an opportunity that does not often occur, as the *whole stock will be sold.* Our immense house is loaded with GARMENTS of every description, made up in the best manner. Whilst we are not entirely through with the Stock Account, yet we are letting a great many of the Goods go now. We shall be *entirely* ready, however, and the GREAT SALE will commence

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Store will be open early, and not closed until late. An extra number of Salesmen will be engaged, and prompt and polite attention given to all. We make this early NOTICE, so that large publicity may be given.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales, At about one-half the importation cost, comprising FANCY DRESS GOODS In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard, DRESS SILKS AND SATINS, RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, From $8 to $150. FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC. REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, French Sets, Etc.

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Plain and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., THE "BEE-HIVE," No. 920 CHESNUT Street, 11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS OF TOWELS, TOWELINGS BY THE YARD, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfmf

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS.

INITIALS, CRESTS, AND ALL KINDS OF DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS, DONE TO ORDER BY TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT STREET, 9 28 mw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MR. BEAUMONT'S COLLECTION OF EXCLUSIVELY ORIGINAL WORKS OF ART WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, DECEMBER 1 AND 2, AT SEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK.

Now on Exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts.

Cards of Admission to Sale can be obtained gratuitously at our Office.

11 28 3t B. SCOTT, JR.

DRY GOODS.

HAMRICK & COLE.

SPECIAL CARD!

In order to prepare space for an unusually ELEGANT DISPLAY of HOLIDAY GOODS, Now in port, and about to arrive, we shall exhibit from this date to December 10, THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER PUT FORTH IN GENERAL DRY GOODS!

We have determined to carry the smallest possible portion of our MAGNIFICENT STOCK after January 1.

HAMRICK & COLE, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street, 11 21 7t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS, EMBRACING ALL OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS, AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

WARBURTON. STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS. FOR THE LAST WEEK WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS AT HALF PRICE, TO QUICK AND PROMPT BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN. ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT [11 25 tf OF 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent. On the previous great reduction of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,

Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ONE WEEK.

WARBURTON, 11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

HAMRICK & COLE PROPOSE TO SIGNALIZE THE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, BY A DEMONSTRATION IN FINE PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS!

We shall then offer NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS.

Heretofore $100 at $65.
Heretofore $80 at $50
Heretofore $75 at $45.
Heretofore $40 at $28.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, WHITE CENTRES, $18, SELLING ELSEWHERE AT $30.

Our stock of Shawls is large and attractive, AND THIS SPECIAL SALE Is designed to ensure its speedy reduction.

HAMRICK & COLE, 11 25 2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.—Just received, direct from Calcutta, a few real India Cashmere SHAWLS, imported and for sale by J. W. PULON & SONS, 11 30 1wrp* No. 32 N. FRONT Street.

English and French Cities.

From the London Saturday Review.

We know not how far any one's national vanity is at all troubled by the thought, which must present itself to any one who goes through any considerable part of England and France with his eyes open, that there is hardly any city in England which can trace the same unbroken historical existence which can be traced by nearly every French town that can boast of enough of early importance to have been the seat of an ancient Bishopric. The history of a great number of French towns follows a single type. The site has been a place of human habitation, and the centre of a more or less organized society, as far back as history or trustworthy tradition can take us. It was a post, most usually a fortress overlooking a river, which formed the stronghold, the capital, if we may so call it, of a Gaulish tribe. From those times till now it has never ceased to be, in one form or another, a seat of habitation and of dominion. The Gaulish hill-fort became the Roman town. It was fenced about with Roman walls, and it received a Roman municipal constitution. In the South it retained, and still retains, its original ante-Roman name. Burdigala and Tolosa keep to this day, with but slight changes, the names which they have borne from the beginning of things. In the North the name of the town was most commonly forgotten; it was supplanted by the name of the tribe. Lutetia Parisiorum, the town of the tribe of the Parisii, retains, as Paris, not its own name, but that of its inhabitants. In either case the continuous existence of the town was not interrupted, and in either case an ancient Gaulish name, either of the town itself or of the tribe, remains to this day. Next, under the Roman domination a new element comes in, destined to be as lasting as the other. Christianity is preached at an early time, converts are found, persecution follows, some saintly and martyred Bishop connects his name for ever with the city. As Christianity becomes the recognized faith of the Empire, the local church emerges from its obscurity, and obtains a position which it was never destined to lose. Except when it has been tampered with by recent changes, the episcopal succession in a French city has gone on uninterruptedly since the third or fourth century; the present cathedral stands on the site of a church of those primitive times; the extent of the diocese marks the extent of the Roman civil division of which the city was the head. Then came the Teutonic inroads, those of the Franks in the north, those of the Goths and Burgundians in the south. The connection with the seat of Empire, with Rome Old or New, first became nominal and then was wiped out, altogether, till the day when the Roman diadem was set on the brow of a Frankish king. But the Gaulish hill-fortress, the Roman city, lived through the storm. It remained a seat of habitation and of dominion; it retained its name, its position as the head of a district, in the south it even retained large traces of its Roman municipal organization. Above all, it retained its character as a seat of spiritual rule, the seat of a chief church and its chief pastor. The cities of Gaul have lived on uninterruptedly from the days of Sextius and Cæsar till now. The episcopal churches of Gaul lived on uninterruptedly from the days of primitive Christendom to the great Revolution. And with most of them the great Revolution itself was only a passing eclipse. The chief towns of France, in short, are places which have been abodes of man, seats of man's industry and government, such as industry and government have been at various times, for eighteen hundred or two thousand years, and for as many more prehistoric centuries as any one chooses to add. Dynasties, governments, nations, languages, all have changed; but to this day the chief fort of each tribe overrun by Cæsar commonly remains the cathedral city of a diocese, and is often also the capital of an ancient province or a modern department.

Now this is the history not of one or two cities only, but of a whole class. When any place of any importance deviates from the type, it is at once noticed as an exception. It is in no way interfered with by the fact that many French bishoprics have been divided, and some in modern times united. The process which is really destructive of continuity, that of translation from one seat to another, is exceedingly rare. And we may add that in France it is the old cities, the immemorial ecclesiastical and civil capitals, which are, to a very great extent, the seats of modern commerce and manufacture. We need not speak of the age of Massalia, the Hellenic commonwealth which braved the might of Cæsar, the Free City of the Empire which braved the might of Charles of Anjou. But Lyons, Rouen, Bordeaux, Amiens, Nantes, are all examples of modern industry and commerce finding their homes in the abodes of ancient counts and bishops. Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon, though not equalling the associations of the others, are all ancient and historic towns. Havre alone is modern, but it has lived three centuries, and three centuries, in the eyes of many people, is a very respectable antiquity.

Turn to our own country, and, instead of a whole class of immemorial Gaulish cities, we shall find at most two or three which make a distant and doubtful approach to an analogous character. Many English towns stand on the site of Roman towns, but very few, if any, English towns can trace the same uninterrupted connection with primitive times which is still plainly written on the ancient cities of France. It is by no means clear that the Roman towns in Britain so generally occupied Celtic sites as they did in Gaul; it is quite certain that few or no English towns can show the same continuous existence from Roman times which so many French towns can. A great gulf, an interval of historic darkness, a period given up to the conjectures and inferences of ingenious men, divides their latest recorded Roman existence from their earliest recorded English existence. No existing English, or even Welsh, Bishopric pretends to trace an uninterrupted Episcopal succession further back than the sixth century. That any English towns retain a traditional, or even an imitative, Roman constitution, is a mere dream without a shadow of proof. Nay, it is not even certain that the sites of the ancient Roman towns were continuously inhabited. Many of them are utterly forsaken, others have changed their names, of those which have kept their names several are suspected to have changed their sites. London retains its name, but very learned antiquaries doubt whether the oldest English London occupied the site of Roman London. But, after all, the Bishopric is generally the best means of comparison. Of course, we set aside the sees founded in England by Henry the Eighth and in our own day, just as we set aside the more recent Bishoprics of France. We have no concern with the see of Manchester or with the see of Versailles. We have no concern even with the see of Gloucester or the see of Montauban. Our ancient English dioceses, like those of France, represent the civil divisions which existed at the time of their foundation; but then in England those civil divisions were not the districts of Roman cities, but were ancient English principalities. The sees were by no means necessarily placed in Roman cities. When they were, they can trace no unbroken succession from the Bishops of Roman times. London and York had doubtless been episcopal seats in earlier times, but the English Bishops of those cities were in no sense successors of the Roman or British Bishops. A wide gap, the introduction of another people and another language, the introduction and the overthrow of another religion, cut off the two series from one another. But in truth an English Bishopric had no such necessary connection with a city as a continental Bishopric had. The head church, served by the Bishop's monks or clerks, was placed somewhere, but it was by no means necessarily placed in the greatest or most ancient town in the diocese. Selsey, Ramsbury, Sherborne, Wells, Lichfield, Elmham, Dunwich, were episcopal sees, and little else, and all of them have, either for a time or for ever, had their episcopal rank taken from them. Dorchester—the Oxfordshire Dorchester—was a Roman site, but it had no continuous civic existence like Chartres or Angers. None of these cities have anything like the history, none of them have anything like the outward appearance, of those cities in France where the Gaulish hill-fort has gradually grown into the modern city. At Exeter and Lincoln we do see an outward appearance which may be fairly likened to that of the French type of city; but the historical analogy fails us. Lincoln and Exeter were Roman cities, but they did not become English Bishoprics till the eleventh century, when their episcopal chairs were removed to there from Dorchester and Crediton. Colchester, which, of all the towns in England, has the best claim to assert a continuous occupation since Roman times, has never become a Bishop's see at all.

Again, London stands in England absolutely by itself in the retention of anything like that continuous importance which Paris shares with many other French cities. Our greatest towns are, as a rule, neither the seats of Roman dominion nor yet the seats of old-English Bishoprics. Manchester and Leeds bear names which connect them with very early history, but they have no continuous greatness. Our old ports have mostly sunk into insignificance; some of them have ceased to exist. Southampton and Dover alone can pretend to any continuous life. Of our cities famous in the middle ages, Bristol and Norwich almost alone have kept up any unbroken importance, and of Bristol and Norwich, as the modern importance is quite secondary, the antiquity is quite secondary also. Throughout England our connection with early times is far more strongly shown in institutions than in sites or buildings. In France it is the reverse.

The contrast, then, is striking in every way. A French city, the seat of a bishopric, the capital of an ancient province, can commonly show an uninterrupted existence, an uninterrupted importance, from the very beginning of civil and ecclesiastical history. The origin of the town is lost in the maze of pre-historic times, the origin of the church is lost among the early legends of saints and martyrs. The city retains either its own Celtic name or the name of the Celtic tribe of which it was the head. In England, on the other hand, cities and churches are all of comparatively recent date. Not more than two or three can even pretend to a continuous existence from British or Roman times. Names have changed, the seats of dominion have shifted, the seats of ecclesiastical and of civil rule do not coincide; they often have never coincided. The continuous local history of our cities begins, as a rule, with the seventh century or later. The recorded continuous local history of a French city goes back to Cæsar or Sextius, and the days of Cæsar or Sextius were not its beginning. Everything in England points to a thorough uprooting of old institutions, the formation of old sites, a complete destruction, in short, of all organization and governments, which left a new nation to make a new start. That is to say, the English conquest of Britain was something wholly different from the Frankish, Burgundian, Gothic conquests of Gaul. Without making this comparison, and without carrying it out into minute details, no one can understand the phenomena of our early history. Now this is just what our ingenious theorists, our genealogists who trace our pedigree up to our British ancestors, our clever men who stand up for the Roman origin of English municipalities, never take the trouble to do. History, like philosophy, to be really philosophical, must not be conjectural, but comparative. A comparison of Britain with Gaul or Spain will teach more than ten thousand ingenious guesses. It is written on the face of the two countries that the English conquest of Britain places a complete break, what we philosophers call a "solution of continuity," between the days before and the days after it. The Frankish conquest of Gaul, with all the important changes that it brought about, made no such complete break. In a word, Englishmen are Englishmen, with a certain Celtic infusion. Frenchmen, notwithstanding a certain Teutonic infusion, are Celts to this day.

Musical Items.

—At the Crystal Palace, London, has been produced a comparatively unknown work of Schumann's a symphony composed in 1850. It is known in Germany as "the Rhenish" (die Rheinische), because Schumann was in the habit of saying that the first impulse towards its composition had been produced on his mind by the sight of the Cathedral at Cologne, and strengthened by the grand ceremonial of the installation there of the archbishop as cardinal, which he witnessed while engaged in the composition. The impression which this ceremony made on his mind he has recorded in the fourth movement, or introduction to the *Finale*, to accompany a religious ceremonial. The work was a great success.

—It is stated that M. Remusat, the flute player, has formed at Shanghae a musical society of 450 members, for whose amusement an orchestra of thirty instrumentalists and a chorus of twenty-five singers are in the habit of periodically performing. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* is one of the pieces which are now being rehearsed. The performance of a hymn to the "Mater Dolorosa" must surely be a novelty to the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

—Ilma de Murska has lately reappeared at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, after over three years' absence from the British metropolis. She sang in *Lucia*, and met with her usual success. Mongini was the "Edgardo," and Santley the "Enrico." Murska has also been singing in the *Huguenots* and *Linda*. Minnie Hauck is now singing at the same theatre. She has appeared in *Faust* and *Don Giovanni*.

—Mr. Max Strakosch will bring out Mad'lle Carlotta Patti in a series of concerts next season—not this season, as some of our contemporaries have announced. Mad'lle Carlotta Patti is a charming singer, and by many she is esteemed as superior to her sister Adelina. She has not appeared in this country for a number of years.

—At the Pasdeloup concerts of classical music in Paris they are trying the experiment of playing chamber music with full orchestra—that is, multiplying the number of instruments on each part of a Haydn or Mendelssohn stringed quartet or quintet. The result is variously criticized by amateurs.

—Mr. Costa's *Eli* was given at Stuttgard recently, under the immediate direction of the composer. The German version has been prepared by Dr. Grunebsen, of Stuttgard. *Eli* pleased the good people of Wurtemberg so well that they are going to follow it up with *Naaman*.

—Beethoven once said of Rossini that "if his master had boxed his ears oftener he might have been a great composer." The man who wrote *William Tell* and *Semiramide* could, however, afford to have spiteful things said about him.

—Offenbach's music never fails to hit the popular fancy wherever it is performed. *La Belle Helene*, translated into the Russian language, has been performed at the Alexandra Theatre, St. Petersburg, to crowded houses.

—Adelina Patti, from the date of her first appearance in Paris, secured Rossini's kindly admiration; and much of her success abroad is owing to the advice and suggestions she received from him.

—They have had a new opera at Dresden by a young composer named Holstein. It is called *Der Haideschacht*, and is described as being very melodious.

—Auber's first work, written in 1812, was an operetta called *Le Sejour Militaire*. His last, written in 1867, is the *Jour de Bonheur*.

Dramatic Items.

—The audience of the New Vaudeville Theatre, in Brussels, had a narrow escape lately. Some unusual caprices in the gas caused a few persons to leave the house. The majority remained, and their feelings were vividly aroused by the sudden fall of the curtain before the end of the piece, and the appearance of the manager, who begged all present to leave the house immediately, as an explosion was apparently imminent. At this juncture the gas turned off altogether, and the alarmed people had to struggle out of the theatre as they best could. It is greatly to their credit that, in spite of the prevailing terror, every one escaped without injury. Had there been a stampede the loss of life would probably have been very great. As it was, some ladies only lost their cloaks, or got separated from their parties: this, with the difficulty of reaching home for those whose carriages had not arrived, formed the sum of a mischance that might have swollen into calamity. Very dashing and fearless young ladies went, in perfect confidence, on the following evening to the opera, satisfied that such a fright could not visit them two nights running.

—An adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel of "Les Miserables," by Mr. Henry Neville, was recently produced at the Olympic Theatre, London, under the title of *The Yellow Passport*. It is described as "a commonplace and rather dull melo-drama, enlivened by 'sensation' scenes of the most approved description. Its characters are shadowy to an extent which it is difficult to comprehend when we remember the materials with which the adapter had to work; and its plot consists of a series of incidents connected together by little except the presence of one individual in them all. The dialogue, always bald and commonplace, becomes offensive in the comic scenes, and the entire work is a crude and most unsatisfactory production." It appears to us that this description would answer for most dramatizations of novels.

—On the 14th of May, 1848, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* was performed at the Haymarket Theatre, London, by the following cast:—"Sir John Falstaff," Mr. Mark Lemon; "Shallow," Mr. Charles Dickens; "Slender," John Leech; "Pistol," George Cruikshank.

—Mr. John S. Clarke is now performing at the Strand Theatre, London, in "Major Wellington de Boots," the part in which he made his *debut* in England.

—The receipts at the theatres, concert rooms, and places of public amusement in Paris amounted in October to 1,776,029f., being an increase of 770,709f. on the previous month.

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PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74
On Fire Risks	145,205 06
	$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77
On Fire Risks	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc	107,498 82
	$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74
Fire Losses	73,485 87
Return Premiums	59,141 02
Reinsurances	36,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89
Expenses	23,908 65
	$710,837 31
	$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 60
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Morigage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Morigage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Morigage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

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CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1867 $850,000 00.

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HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physic

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D.,
JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D.,
} Medical Examin

C. STUART PATTERSON,
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} Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insu upon all the various plans that have been p by the experience of European and American panies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rat LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABL THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL BILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the pay of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 1mw

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Act

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the f in present use, on the most liberal terms in resp rates, division of profits, restrictions on occup and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-thi premiums, when desired, and makes all policies n lutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has received with so much favor that its assura already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly creasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 202 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	S. Morris Waln,
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John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,
10 24 3mzm	Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETU

No. 224 WALNUT Street, Opposite the Exchan

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furnit etc., for limited periods, and permanently on bu ings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for m than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses h been promptly adjusted and paid.

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John L. Hodge,	David Lewis.
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—T PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE C PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual— 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squ

This Company, favorably known to the commun for over forty years, continues to insure against l or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildin either permanently or for a limited time. Also Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise ge rally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fu is invested in the most careful manner, which enab them to offer to the insured an undoubted security the case of loss.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE amon members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowe rates,

President,
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 27

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 10 A.M	Saturday, Nov. 28, 2 P.M.
Monday, " 30, 12 M.	Monday, " 30, 4 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain. 4 28 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND ECOK.

FARE 10 CTS.

The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12m

FOR NEW YORK

The Natives of Guiana.

The general type of the Guiana natives is uniform. "Their skin is of a copper tint, a little darker than that of the natives of Southern Europe. The hair is straight and coarse, and continues jet black till an advanced period of life. Their eyes are also black and keen, and the sight and hearing very acute." The men wear nothing of their own accord but a strip of cotton about the loins, and on festivals coronals of feathers; and the women small aprons of beads, and necklaces either of beads or teeth taken from wild animals; but the Missionaries teach them some rules of dress as essential to godly, or at all events to decorous, life. They dwell in thatched huts with sloping roofs, which usually contain two apartments, one for the man and his goods, the other for the women and children. Most of them allow polygamy, throw the drudgery of life on their women, and are expert both with the bow and arrow and the blow-pipe, a weapon almost peculiar to themselves. Thus far they differ little from other savages, and especially from the aborigines of India, but they have a few customs peculiar to themselves. The most remarkable of these is their mode of avenging murder. When any one is put to death the sorcerer of the tribe indicates the murderer, and the nearest relative then goes through certain ceremonies, which end in his becoming a "Kanaima," that is, a man possessed with the deity of that name. He devotes himself to the slaughter of the murderer, or some one of his family, lives by rule, and appears to work himself up to a state of madness, in which he is as dangerous as a wild beast. When his victim is found he first renders him dumb by pressing poison into his mouth, then kills him; and then if the relatives remove the body visits his grave to run a stake through his heart, in order that he may taste it. If he can fulfil all these ceremonies he goes home composed; if not, he wanders on till overtaken by madness or starvation. This custom is dying out on the coast, but is still preserved in the interior, and, perhaps, accounts for the dislike of many tribes to quarrelling. The uniformity of the native clans is only apparent, as the word "native" includes several tribes, notably the Arawâks, Acawoios, Waraus, and Caribs. The Arawâks, or Lokono, are a gentle tribe, much favored by the Dutch, who take readily to Christianity and civilization, seldom quarrel, and would, but for a tendency to get drunk on chewed cassava, very much resemble the less civilized inhabitants of Bengal. They are willing to learn, are interested in maps and pictures, and exhibit, as we gather from several anecdotes, a livelier conscience than most semi-civilized people. The Waraus seem to be precisely like the Southals, cling to the coast, are indolent, but capable of hard labor, and, unlike most American savages, are of a jovial disposition. The Acawoios are a fiercer tribe, who combine the avocations of traders and pirates. They undertake immense journeys, which they make in armed parties, to Venezuela or Brazil, usually massacring the people of any village *en route* not strong enough to resist them. They are brave to audacity, and are greatly dreaded by their neighbors, and exhibit the phenomenon, rare, though not unknown among savages, of discontent with their own creed. In 1845 an impostor, supposed to have been a white man, summoned them to encamp in a sort of paradise, as he described it, and they marched in in hundreds from all parts of their territory, received orders from a concealed voice, and remained encamped, waiting apparently for a new revelation, till after twelve months' delay they came to the conclusion that they had been duped by the Devil. Once civilized, they become excellent Christians.

It appears certain that even in the wild state their women are chaste, and they are probably the only savages in the world who habitually speak low, a mark of a character given to self-restraint. Even the Acawoios, however, yield both in courage and cruelty to the Caribs, the warrior tribe which once ruled the whole of this region, was declared by the Dutch to eat its enemies, and was unquestionably fierce and courageous beyond any other in America. The Caribs are now comparatively civilized, though still liable to ferocious bursts of passion, and in Guiana, as everywhere, they are rapidly dying out. On the Corentyn, the eastern boundary of the colony rude carvings are constantly seen in places whence the human race has died out, the Caribs having apparently worn themselves out with war, slave-hunting, and the orgies to which the latter habit gave rise. They had probably adopted, moreover, some habit of infanticide, for in 1806 the average of children among a few scattered families which still remained was only one per couple. In one place where they had been numerous, only 29 Caribs remained, still honored by the Indians of other tribes as the descendants of a once irresistible race. The same decline is visible in all provinces, and this not only within our rule, but in districts which no white man has ever visited—a strange fact, as it disposes of one plausible theory, that the presence of Europeans impresses the native imagination till, hopeless of rivalling or enduring the invaders, they perish of melancholy. At all events, unlike the aborigines of India and the negroes, they are perishing, and officials expect speedily to record their extinction.

The creed of all these races seems to be of the same kind, a general belief in a Supreme Being, and a special belief in evil spirits, furies, or demons whom he allows to torment mankind—an idea almost universal among races who have found nature hostile. They hold that man was created by God, or His son Sigu, and tell wild and poetic legends to account for the natural facts around them. They believe in the future life, and bury their dead upright to show that they are not beasts, and have a tradition of a deluge, and, like other American Indians, repeat stories of great men who taught them improvements and then "went upwards." The Waraus are said to hold a belief about the fall of man not widely differing from that of the author of Genesis.

There is, however, little evidence that any tribe in Guiana had ever reached a civilized stage, and some that they were once wilder than they are. Great mounds of shells have been discovered filled with the skeletons of men who had evidently been eaten, the bones having been carefully cracked to extract the marrow. The modern Indians speak with horror of cannibalism. They will be replaced, it seems clear, either by a composite race, with negro blood predominating in its veins—a race hardy, prolific, and somewhat untamable—or by Chinese, whom the Europeans greatly prefer to all other immigrants, as they bring with them, at all events, the capacity for speedy civilization. The Chinaman, it is well known, prospers in all climates, and we may yet discover in Guiana the secret which Lord Dalhousie used to say was beyond English power—how to govern Chinamen so that their trades' unions should not be stronger than the law.—*London Spectator.*

—The Rev. Charles A. Stork, of Baltimore, has been elected to the Presidency of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Dr. Valentine to the Presidency of Pennsylvania College.

—Cheap religion is announced in New York. That is, it isn't worth much.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:20, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton, At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwanusville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cooks own, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	12:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail. 9:35 A. M., Express. 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, ON and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 5:45 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:20 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 12:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 14

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 328 South Delaware Avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with the Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:40 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 12:10 A. M., 1:34, and 10:10 P. M., and connects at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 8:30 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 3:55 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 8 and 4 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 6¼, 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:25, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1:45, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:15, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6:45 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	2:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10:35 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
1 12

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:50 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 3:25, and 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELLENT SECURITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These Bonds are the duly authorized and accredited obligations of one of the most responsible Corporations of the American Continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of the BEST PORTION of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

Extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific Coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear Six per cent. interest per annum, in gold AND BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE EXPRESSLY MADE "PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1st and January 1st, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid coupon, AT THE CURRENCY RATE ONLY.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CORPORATE LOANS of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, THE BONDS WILL BE EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR AT THE HIGHEST RATES.

They are issued ONLY AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, and to the same extent only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds granted by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILES of the road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

The THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy, and so advantageous, that the gross earnings average MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD PER MONTH, of which 35 per cent. only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD after expenses and interest are paid—even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlements and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

A portion of the remainder of this Loan is now offered to investors at

103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than

Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

And have, from NATIONAL AND STATE LAWS, GUARANTEES PECULIAR TO THEMSELVES,

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal or their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND EUROPE, AND BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

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ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1M

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Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable tract, 107 acres, Darby and Chester Turnpike, Delaware co., Pa., six and a half miles from Market Street Bridge, three-quarters of a mile of Clifton Station on Media Railroad. On Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable and valuable tract of land, comprising 107 acres, situate wholly within the limits of the incorporated borough of Darby, Delaware co., Pa., six and a half miles from Market Street Bridge, several hundred feet front on Darby and Chester turnpike, and on Clifton avenue (which is laid out), 80 feet in width, and leads

BARBARIC DELAWARE.

How She is Joined to Her Idols, the Whipping-Post and the Pillory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Delaware, Nov. 28.—"Delaware has no penitentiary." So, at least, you will be told by every one of her inhabitants. Yet there is in this town a neat and commodious jail which would answer every purpose, and which is not now more than half full. The greater number of its inmates are serving out the orthodox term of six months which is usually allotted them, in order that their lacerated backs may have a chance to heal before they are turned loose upon the world. At present, in addition to the usual number of short-term prisoners, there are two who are to pass the remainder of their lives within its walls. One of these is a white man named Frazier, who murdered his brother-in-law at Middletown four or five years ago. Before entering upon his weary sojourn within the prison walls he received sixty lashes on the bare back, administered with such force that he broke down before the terrible ordeal was ended, and had to be doctored up to enable the Sheriff to finish his dirty work with official grace. The other is a "yellow" man who recently shot down his own brother, while in a drunken fit, the origin of the quarrel being a five-cent plug of tobacco. His back also was decorated with sixty blows from the cat-o'-nine-tails, before he was conducted to his cell for life.

In a long, narrow enclosure attached to the jail, stands the venerated idol of Delaware. It is a square post about twelve feet in height. About eight feet from the ground is a square platform, on which are placed the unhappy wretches whose necks and wrists are thrust through the small holes in the horizontal board which passes through it near the top, giving it at a distance the appearance of a cross. Five feet from the ground the post is graced on either side by a stout iron manacle, in which is placed the wrist of the culprit who is to undergo a public thrashing. In front of the post to-day there is an overturned starch box, placed there last Saturday for the accommodation of two or three urchins, whose stature would not enable them to hug the instrument of torture gracefully without some slight elevation.

Last Saturday morning a man was pinned down in the pillory for an hour, after which he was given half an hour or so to get his limbs straightened out, before he was again secured to the post to receive twenty lashes—all for the theft of a small quantity of dry goods. Six others on the same day were also given occasion to remember that Delaware justice is seldom tempered with mercy. Two or three of these were mere children, and another was an old grey-haired man who had appropriated a shirt to his own use. Your correspondent was assured this morning that a great deal of sympathy has been wasted on "this old reprobate, who ought to have been hung long ago," but precisely why he would have been benefited by hanging, was not made to appear.

Learning that another exhibition of middle-age justice would be given to-day at this place, your correspondent journeyed hither, and about 9 o'clock this morning repaired to the Sheriff's office. Unhappily that functionary was out of town at the time, bent on official business. But an ex-sheriff, whose term closed but a fortnight ago, was acting as his assistant and present representative.

"Is anybody to be publicly flogged here to-day?" queried your correspondent.

"Yes," was the answer, gruff and hasty; "one fellow will get twenty lashes some time during the day."

"At what hour, please?"

"Now"—with great earnestness—"not till a dozen or two reporters get here to write it up in a grossly exaggerated style."

"Then the report of last Saturday's whipping which was published in a Philadelphia paper, was grossly exaggerated?"

"Are you a reporter?"

Your correspondent assented.

"For what paper?" was the next query.

The name of the journal we represented was given. To our great surprise it transformed the ex-Sheriff from a state of simple ex-official gruffness into one of downright ex-official wrath. He proceeded forthwith to denounce the report of last Saturday's devotions at the shrine of St. Pillory in unmeasured terms, declaring that one-fourth of it was highly imaginative, and the remaining three-fourths utterly without foundation. We thereupon explained that the ex-official had contrived to get the names of two different journals mixed, and that we were present, for the first time, to see for ourself how justice is administered in Delaware, and to give a truthful and unexaggerated account of it. This explanation by no means appeased the irate ex-Sheriff, but it served to turn his wrath into a different channel.

"We want you to exaggerate it," he exclaimed; "we would prefer that it should be exaggerated. Pile on the agony, make the blood run, bring your reporters here from all parts of the United States, scatter the news all over the country—that's just what we want. It will keep"—with a quiet chuckle—"all your vagabonds and burglars out of the State; they won't venture into Delaware, if they know what's in store for them when they get here."

And much more in the same style. Not by and by the wrath of the ex-Sheriff subsided, and he was developed gradually into a clever gentleman and an entertaining gossiper, but with al a great admirer of the gallows and the whipping post—holding both in equal esteem.

From the ex-Sheriff in his more genial mood, and from a score of others—your correspondent found but two men who viewed the pillory and the whipping-post as relics of barbarism—we gathered the sentiment of the people upon the subject. "The eyes of Delaware," whose stern and admiring gaze kept up the heart of the great "Ad Interim," when Stanton, and Grant, and the whole Senate were in league against him, have always contemplated, as they do still contemplate, these instruments of torture with serenity and approval. Delaware has no penitentiary, and has no need for one, as not one hundred persons are now held in durance vile in the whole State. Therefore she cannot subject her criminals to long terms of confinement, as in other States. So she has to pillory and flog them—what else can she do with them? She finds, moreover, that this system of punishment is exceedingly wholesome. A man seldom comes within reach of the leathern thongs the second time; one dose suffices for life, and after its application he takes due care to keep out of the clutches of the law. Every son of Delaware—of white complexion, of course; niggers are not yet regarded as sons of Delaware—has the leathern thongs dangling before his eyes from infancy, and grows up with an unbounded respect for the law. It was remarked by one person well advanced in years that, as far back as his memory ran, but one white resident of New Castle, where the whipping-post stands erect in the sight of heaven all the year round, has been sentenced to be flogged.

These arguments, coupled with the one stated above—the reverence for the law of Delaware which inspires all disreputable characters outside the State—counteract all the kindly feelings which at times struggle up in the heart of Delaware, and cause her sons to rally around the whipping-post through evil as well as good report. In the hands of these latter-day officials the cat-o'-nine tails is usually wielded gently; it is not the stinging thong of the leather so much as the disgrace imparted by its application, that overawes the evil-disposed. This dishonor, in truth, is regarded by "the eyes of Delaware" as an heirloom of disrepute, as an hereditary taint which descends from father to son for all time to come. When a true Delawarean wishes effectually to demolish his neighbor's pretensions to respectability, he recalls the circumstance of that neighbor's grandfather having stood in the pillory or been publicly flogged a half century ago. With this fearful stigma before them, it is not surprising that the white sons of Delaware are too chivalrous to stand and take the dishonoring blows; and, therefore, for the most part, they give the whipping-post a wide birth. As for the niggers, it does them good from every Delaware point of view. The day when every man was at liberty to wollop his own nigger is past; but in no section of the country does there remain a more deep-seated and unreasoning prejudice against the race. It was the nigger that turned the dainty stomachs of a couple of thousand of Republican voters on November 3, and ran Seymour's majority up to 3315. Therefore, when a nigger is wolloped under the direct sanction of the law, and by a minister of justice in his name, the slight gratifies "the eyes of Delaware" and lifts up the heart of Delaware to a point approaching the ecstatic.

Nor is this hearty approval of the pillory and whipping-post a political sentiment, upheld by Delaware Democracy and frowned down by Delaware Republicanism. The present Sheriff of New Castle county, as well as his two immediate predecessors, is a Democrat. All three have lost caste with a portion of the population because of their gentleness in handling the cat-o'-nine-tails. Six years ago a Republican was in office, and on all sides your correspondent was informed that he was the most unmerciful within the memory of his informants. This man gloried in the goad, especially when the crouching form of a negro was before him. On one memorable occasion he gave two colored boys sixty lashes each, and with every blow he lifted their feet from the ground! A very moderate spoken gentleman from the southern section of New Castle county, who advocated the lash on policy, while he admitted that there was a slight savor of disrepute connected with its use, declared his belief that not five hundred people in the entire State would vote for its abolishment, if they had a chance. Another was not only confident of its perpetuity upon the soil of Delaware, but believed that within twenty years it would again be in use in nearly every State in the Union!

But your correspondent was doomed to disappointment in his expectation of witnessing to-day the terror-inspiring justice of Delaware. A white man about forty years of age, who had stolen a lawyer's outer garment, had been sentenced to twenty lashes. But the man is respectably connected, and a strong effort was being made to secure his exemption from the disgrace. The Sheriff expected, late in the day, a message from the Governor mitigating the sentence, and announced his intention of not applying the lash until the last moment. In this uncertain state of affairs we did not choose to remain. We were cordially pressed to "drop down next Saturday," however, when we were promised a rare treat. Two or three men are then to be put in the pillory for an hour or so, and a half dozen or more are to be flogged. One of the latter is a young man now awaiting sentence for the embezzlement of a pair of pantaloons. The Judges have no discretion in such a case, they must send the wretch to the post, for the law imperatively decrees it. In the tender mercies of the Sheriff he has his only refuge. But the Sheriff has promised not to display any sickly sentimentality or unwarrantable tenderness in this particular case. He stated to-day that the culprit had attempted, while still in jail, to forge a draft in payment of his counsel fees; and before he has been sentenced for the first offense, or even put upon his trial for the last, this merely ministerial officer of the law announces, on the public street, that the reprobate will get the benefit of all the strength that lies in his official arms!

What an admirable thing is Delaware justice, when it is remembered that the Sheriff can exercise such a wise and sound discretion, adding to the disgraceful functions with which he is clothed by the law the high prerogatives of a court of last resort, gauging the weight of his blows by what, in his profoundly judicial mind, are the just deserts of the criminal! *O tempora! O mores!* OMIKRON.

HORRIBLE.

A Mother and Her Two Children Burned to Death.

A correspondent of a New York paper writes from Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday:—

A heart-rending affair occurred in this place last evening—one which has cast a feeling of deep gloom over the entire village, and which resulted in the death of a mother and her two children. After dark Mrs. Leslie, the mother, stood in the family room with her babe, only nine months old, in her arms, while under a table on which rested a kerosene lamp was the little son, aged three years, playing and kicking up his heels in childish glee. By accident his little foot struck the table too hard, causing the flame of the kerosene lamp to flicker wildly, the oil inside igniting and the lamp exploding immediately, the inflammable material streaming over the table and dropping in liquid flame on the floor, setting fire at once to the little boy's clothing. With a cry of horror on her lips, the frightened mother sat the babe upon the floor and rushed to the rescue of her darling child, caring not for herself, being not at all mindful of her imminent peril. While she was doing her work of mercy the consuming flames, all unknown to her, had also stealthily caught her own clothing, and before she could extinguish them she too was wrapped in flames. Turning suddenly about with terrible pain, she uttered a wild, terrible scream as her eyes rested upon her darling babe, who was now also enveloped in the cruel flames, when shriek after shriek of agony was heard proceeding from the dwelling, the neighbors hurrying to the scene in great confusion. As soon as possible the three sufferers were almost smothered in carpeting, and the flames extinguished, when the sight presented as the victims were exposed to view was a harrowing one indeed. Blistered and burned, writhing with pain, everything was done for them that was possible, the best physicians being in attendance, but all to no purpose, as the three died this morning before daylight. When the father of the family heard of the affair, with heart in his throat, he fairly flew to his residence, and on beholding the scene before him fell prostrate to the floor in a swoon. He is a cutter for John A. Atchison, the tailor. To-day the three bodies are being viewed by hundreds of the villagers, and the terrible accident is the only subject of conversation on the streets.

A Girl Murders a Child and then Roasts the Body.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 28.

We have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corning on Wednesday last, November 25. At the place indicated there resides a family named McCulloch and their three children, aged respectively five, three, and one and a half years. The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indolent fellow, and his wife has been compelled to labor to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing machines, and on Wednesday last started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named Barber, aged eighteen years, whom she hired for the purpose. In the evening the youngest child cried and was fretful, when, it is said, Barber threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while it was being roasted. Barber then threatened to throw it into a well, when the other children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if she did they would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bed-quilt and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home on Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the children, information was given the Coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of Barber, called a jury, and an inquest was in session yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to-day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.

ARKANSAS.

The Rebellious Spirit Still Rampant—General Catterson's Report on the First Fight.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT, CENTRE POINT, Ark., Nov. 11, 1868.—General Powell Clayton, Little Rock, Ark:—In compliance with General Order No. 8, General Headquarters State of Arkansas, Adjutant-General's Office, Little Rock, Ark., dated Nov. 7, 1868, I have the honor to make the following report. Myself, accompanied by the following named officers, who compose my staff, viz.: [illegible] W. Gibson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain [illegible] Major William P. Coolridge, Judge-Advocate-General; Captain S. A. Wiggins, Provost Marshal; Major S. H. Hutchinson, Surgeon-General; Major W. Hawkins, Quartermaster-General; Captain A. [illegible] the road leading from Little Rock to Murfreesboro, and arrived at Murfreesboro on the 8th of November. On our arrival at Murfreesboro, I found a portion of the 2d Arkansas Cavalry at Murfreesboro, that had collected [illegible] 3d Arkansas Cavalry joining us. Major [illegible] here for the purpose of troops, had sent or [illegible]ney, in command of the Point in search [illegible] company forward to Centre formation having [illegible] arms and ammunition, information had been deposited [illegible] been given him that such place on the [illegible]ited there. He surrounded the night, and [illegible] morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak no arms [illegible]made a thorough search, but found their [illegible] they having been removed before Point [illegible]rival. They learned while at Centre [illegible] that an organized armed force was marching forward for the purpose of driving them back; and fearing that their force was superior to his, fell back about five miles and camped for the night. Having fears that the company might be attacked and defeated, I followed on from Murfreesboro, early on the morning of the 12th, with my entire force, and met the company a few miles distant from where they camped on their way towards Murfreesboro, to report proceedings. I faced them about and marched the whole command towards Centre Point. On hearing Centre Point, I sent 45 men, under command of Major Denby, to occupy the place and detain all citizens that might be found there, and when within about 200 yards of the place armed men were discovered drawn up in line of battle, which proved to number about 75 mounted men. They fired upon our men as they advanced into the place, killing one man and wounding two others slightly. A charge was then ordered by Major Denby, which resulted in driving them away, killing eight men and dangerously wounding one; 20 prisoners, 35 horses and mules, and 20 arms of various kinds, were captured. The enemy is reported loitering on our front, but to some extent demoralized. We will advance on them at once, unless they disperse and lay down their arms. Too much praise cannot be given Major Denby and the men under his command, for their valor and soldierly conduct; for, although the enemy outnumbered them and had a strong position, they were routed in terrible confusion. Mr Smith, the Sheriff of the county, with one hundred and fifty armed men, waited upon me yesterday, and desired to know by what authority I was acting. I sent them a copy of the order under which I was acting, with the following letter:—

To the Citizens of Sevier, Little River, and Columbia counties:—Gentlemen: You are hereby commanded to disperse your armed command at once, and return to your homes. I am here by the authority of the Executive of the State of Arkansas to enforce the law. That, gentlemen, will be done at the risk of the life of every man under my command. Your property and lives will be protected at the point of the sword and bayonet if necessary, and I appeal to you as good citizens to assist us in doing likewise. All persons found in arms hereafter in a belligerent character will be taken as outlaws and dealt with accordingly; or if not taken, will be shot down at sight. I again urge upon you to disperse lay down your arms, return to your homes, and be good, quiet, peaceable citizens.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
R. F. CATTERSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To which letter the following reply, sigded by numerous citizens, was received:—

PARACLIFTA, Ark., Nov. 14 1868.—R. F. Caterson, Brigadier-General Commanding State Guards:—Dear Sir—Our citizens cheerfully accept your proposition communicated to us yesterday, and relying upon your assurances of protection of persons and property, have quietly dispersed and gone to their respective homes and occupations. We have the honor to be yours respectfully, etc.,

BENJ. C. PARKER, and sixteen others.

We are strongly picketed, our camp barricaded, and the men are in good spirits; officers are well, plenty to eat, and in good fighting order, if fighting is necessary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. CATTERSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HALL.—It is pretty generally conceded that, even under ordinary circumstances, there is no establishment in Philadelphia that offers greater advantages to the people than Oak Hall does. Its present wonderful popularity is largely due to the fact that it always gives a fair equivalent for the purchaser's money. In the great sale, then, which commences to-morrow, we are warranted in expecting a rare opportunity—an opportunity of supplying ourselves with the very best ready-made clothing that can be produced in our city, at a price which will make every purchase a good bargain for the buyer. Their advertisement certainly promises great things, and if the terms they offer are adhered to, as we know they will be, they will be flooded with customers from early morning until late in the evening, until the last garment is carried off by the lucky people.

Y. P. A.—The first anniversary of the Young People's Association of the First Baptist Church will be held this evening, in their church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. L. Magoon, Rev. R. Heber Newton, and Rev. George Dana Boardman, together with a large and specially selected choir, will be among the attractions. A very cordial invitation has been extended to the public, which we hope will be largely accepted. This Association is quite young, but already wields a powerful influence and bids fair to be eminently successful. We wish it not only a pleasant anniversary but success in all its undertakings.

MR. GEORGE F. ZEHNDER, at Fourth and Vine streets, has in store the finest brands of flour and the best qualities of wheat that can be found in the city. As to his flour, he has some to which the first premiums have been awarded in various places; and among his qualities of wheat he has the celebrated "Sterling" and "Mountain Back." In regard to his prices, too, none have ever charged that they were lower elsewhere; and a simple trial of what he offers to the public makes a person who has once been a purchaser always a purchaser.

OUR YOUNG MEN.—Rev. William B. Calliss will lecture in Concert Hall, on the subject of "Our Young Men," on Thursday evening next. The lecturer's long connection with the Young Men's Christian Association as the General Secretary, and his well-known abilities as a speaker, will doubtless secure for him a large audience. Mr. Calliss is engaged to lecture in the principal cities of the West, for which he leaves next week.

AT HALF-MAST.—The flags of the city are at half-mast to-day, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Commodore Lawrence Kearney, of the United States Navy, who died at Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday. A sketch of his life will be found in our news colums.

GAINED THE CONTRACT.—The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of this city, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the Government with 720,000 official envelopes. These will be made by their new and approved machinery.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Musical Genius—Women Assaulters—A Negro Thief—Robbed a Sleeper—A Regular Curiosity Shop—Accomplices—Corner Loungers—Larceny of a Watch and Set of Furs.

—Thomas Gorman and John Gallagher have been held by Alderman Maule, to answer the charge of stealing an accordeon from the house of a Mr. Speer, at Thirty-sixth and Haverford streets.

—Yesterday a woman living at Ann and Cedar streets, Richmond, emptied a pail of offal into the street fronting her house. John Wiss had warned her not to do it, and when she did, he slapped her in the face. For this Alderman Neil [illegible] him $800 bail for trial.

—Miss Amanda Miller is a boarder at No. 1318 Wood street. On Saturday she entered complaint before Alderman Massey, charging Andrew Loan with having committed an assault and battery on her. She alleges that the accused came into the place, and, after a few words, struck her over the head with a [illegible]ber. Loan was arrested at Fifth and [illegible] streets on a warrant, and after a hearing was bound over in $1500 to answer.

—William Smith is a negro who was driving at a rapid rate down Third street, was travelling on Saturday, with a large bundle under his arm. Being overhauled at Spring Garden street, under his arm. bundle was examined. On Garden street, his new canvas wagon cover and found to contain a He stated that the [illegible]er and a horse blanket, by his employer [illegible]rticles had been given him covered to have [illegible] Subsequently they were dis-A. Yerkes, [illegible]been stolen from the stable of streets [illegible] at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon man [illegible]Smith was then committed by Alder-[illegible]assey for trial.

—John Smith, white dozing in a chair, in a room at Seventeenth and South streets, on Saturday night, was relieved of a watch. Shortly after Charles Stewart was taken into custody and locked up. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, who sent him below to answer the charge of stealing the watch.

—John Skivers was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets, on suspicion of larceny, and no wonder that he was suspected, for in his numerous pockets were found the following articles:—Six lamps, a brace and bit, a pair of gum shoes, a butcher knife, a horse pistol, a towel, a shirt, several bottles of hair oil and peppermint, several boxes of blacking, and half-a-dozen packages of fine-cut tobacco. These articles he said he had purchased at a store at Sixth and Lombard streets, but this was found untrue. He was then held for trial by Alderman Swift.

—Kate Quinn and Flora Levering have been committed for a further hearing, on the charge of being implicated in the murderous assault on Maggie Seymour on Friday night in front of Maguerl's eating saloon, on Ninth street, above Spruce.

—The police yesterday overhauled nineteen corner-loungers, all of whom were fined in the usual amount. Of these, eleven were captured in the Twelfth, three in the First, and five in the Third district.

—Thomas Peck, who was formerly in the employ of D'Ancona, farrier, No. 629 Arch street, was before Alderman Bonsall on Saturday, charged with the larceny of a silver watch valued at $30, and a set of furs. He admitted having purloined the latter articles, and was held for a further hearing.

THE SHOOTING OF RESERVE OFFICER HILL.—It will be remembered that on the night of the 16th of the present month, Reserve Officer Hill, while attempting to serve a warrant on James Haggerty, at the liquor place on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Sansom streets, was attacked by a crowd of roughs and shot in the side. As soon as the injured man was able to get out of his bed he repaired to the Mayor's office and there subscribed to the following affidavit:—

City of Philadelphia, ss.:—Personally appeared before me, Morton McMichael, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, James G. Hill, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the night of the 16th of November 1868, while in the discharge of his official duty in serving a warrant on one James Hagerty he was assaulted, beaten, and shot; that the following named persons were participants in the assault, viz.:—William McMullin, John Rubin, William Walton, George Ahern, John Ahern, Jos Hagerty, Robert Smith Lister, and others whose names are not known by deponent. JAMES G. HILL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1868. MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

Mr. Hill's brother policemen went to work, and succeeded in arresting all the above parties except one, and they will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

John Beam and —— Conner, the alleged proprietors of the tavern where the shooting took place, have also been taken into custody on the charge of keeping and maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a disorderly house.

OBITUARY—JOHN L. MCKNIGHT.—We regret the occasion which requires us to-day to chronicle the death of this public spirited citizen, which took place yesterday at Bordentown, N.J., in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. McKnight has been in poor health for six months past, yet not so ill until quite recently but that he was able, about a month ago, to attend a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. McKnight was one of the originators of that great enterprise, and was next to the oldest still living of those who engaged in it at the start. For twenty-five years or more he had been a director of the company, being at the time of his death the heaviest stockholder interested in it, and the possessor of a princely fortune which will probably be found to approximate two millions and a half of dollars. He was also largely interested in several other railroad enterprises, being a director of the Philadelphia and Trenton and of the West Jersey Railroads, and also of the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company. The death of such a man is a public calamity, but his advanced years and infirmities could not but result in a termination to his successful business career and public spirited life.

MISS KELLOGG AND THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE.—On Saturday evening Miss Clara Louise Kellogg held a private reception at the Continental Hotel, when she was waited upon by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jr., Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Moorehead, Miss McHenry, Miss Phillips, Attorney General Brewster, Mrs J. G. Rosengarten, Mr Lewis Redner, and many others, who solicited her to assist in an entertainment for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute, Eleventh street, above Spruce. Miss Kellogg kindly acceded to the request, and named the 18th of December for a concert at the Academy of Music in aid of the charity above named. Miss Kellogg will soon leave the United States to fulfil a three years' engagement in Europe.

THE OFFICIAL announcement has gone forth, and Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama, *Wolves at Bay*, after months of preparation, will be produced at the Arch in magnificent style on Monday, December 7. We learn that Mrs. Drew has spent a great deal of money upon it, and the mechanical effects, scenery, costumes, etc., will surpass anything ever done at this theatre. By this liberality Mrs. Drew will add much to her reputation. The mere fact of *Wolves at Bay* being the holiday spectacle speaks well for its elaborate scenic display. The piece is said to be full of telling situations in the comedy and romantic vein. Success to it! Secure your seats at once, or you won't get in the Arch on December 7.

GOOD-BYE, NOVEMBER.—To-day winds up the beautiful autumn time; to-morrow brings another return of bleak and cheerless winter. The heavens, disconsolate at the certainty of farewell, are draped in mourning robes, and hang heavy with suspended tears. The fine maiden who symbolizes the departing month leaves us with sadness. Old Sol, warm, steady, and faithful, yet remains, however, and kindly pierced the gloomy sky for a few brief moments this morning, as if to assure us that in the approaching cold he would still be present.

ROBBERY.—The dry goods house of Horn, Klug & Co., No 421 Market street, was entered last night and robbed of two packages of gloves, three pieces of cassimere, and a gold ring. The thieves entered the building by means of the coal hole, and then "jimmyed" the doors connecting the cellar with the upper rooms. A large quantity of silk lying on the shelves was not touched.

GENERAL SICKLES IN TOWN.—Major-General Daniel E Sickles is in our city at present, the guest of James H. Orne, Esq.

—At an auction sale of paintings in New York, last week, a Verboeckhoven sold for $2500.

DIED.

[For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.]

KELLY.—On the 18th instant, of congestion of the lungs, PHILIP F. KELLY, aged 44 years.

Male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1630 Vine street. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Belmont to Crush the Erie Ring—A Judicial District to be Abolished—Rousseau Denies Acting with the Rebels.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Erie War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—It is believed to-day that Belmont will get the upper hand of and crush the "Erie Ring." The stock will not be thrown out of the Boards. A bill will probably be introduced into the Legislature abolishing Judge Barnard's Fifth Judicial district, which was created by a special act of the Legislature in 1852. The Erie manipulators here sent several letters to the *Post* and other daily papers, demanding retractions and threatening libel suits.

General Rousseau

has written to the Northern papers, defending himself against the charge of acting with the Rebels.

The Workingwomen's Association

is going to purchase a permanent building on Bond street for forty-six thousand dollars. Moses Beach furnishes the money.

The Eight-hour Law—Opinion of Attorney-General Evarts.

Continued from Second Edition.

The plain import of the law is that a laborer, workman, or mechanic, in the employ of the Government, whether hired by the day, week, or month, shall only be required to work eight hours a day to earn his daily, weekly, or monthly wages, whatever these may be. The rate of his compensation is left to the control of the same agencies and laws which governed it before, and the salutary provisions on this subject are few and very limited in their operation. The 8th section of the act of Dec. 21, 1861 (12 Statute, 330), and the amendatory act of July 16, 1862 (*ibid*, 587), comprise all I have been able to find; and these are confined to employes in the Government Navy Yard. The former act provided that the hours of labor in the Government Navy Yard should be the same as those in the nearest private ship-yard, and that the wages of all employes in such Navy Yards should approximate as nearly as possible to the average prices paid employes of same grade in the nearest private ship-yards or workshops, to be determined by the Commandant of the Navy Yard. This was amended by the latter act, which provides that the hours of labor and rate of wages of the employes in the Navy Yard shall conform as nearly as consistent with the public interests with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy. The effect of the recent act of June 25, 1868, is to repeal so much of these statutes as relate to the regulation of the hours of labor, leaving the provisions relating to wages to stand as they were before, and it has necessarily corresponding effect where, in other departments of the public service the wages of Government employes are regulated by similar modes and standards; but while I do not find in the act any indication that the reduction of the hours of a day's labor should of itself work a proportionate or any reduction of wages, and while the debate on the bill in the Senate exhibits a consideration of this proposed consequence, and a rejection of it, I must also say that I find nothing in the act that requires an absolute rule that employes of the Government embraced within the act must receive as high wages for their day's labor of eight hours as similar industry on private employments receives for a day's labor of ten or twelve hours. The act is wholly silent on the subject of wages, fixing only the length of a day's labor. The equality between the wages of the employes of the Government and similar industry on private employment, which is so manifestly just and expedient as to have been provided for by law in regard to employes of the Navy Department, and by departmental regulation in the War Department, is a matter of substance and not of law. This equality requires that the same worth of labor should be compensated in the public employment at the same rates of wages it receives in private employment. If, then, it is found that the theory upon which the act in question was proposed and commended to Congress—to wit, that as much worth of labor would be acquired to the Government as by more hours of labor in the long run—is justified by experience, then this rule of equality between public and private employment requires that the eight-hour day labor of the Government should be compensated by as high wages as the ten-hour day labor in employment receives. If, on the other hand, this eight-hour day labor of the Government is found to produce less worth of labor to the Government than ten-hour day labor produces to private employers, the principle of equality of compensation would be surrendered if equal wages were paid to unequal labor. If this disparity in the worth of two different measures of labor were found to exist, then the workmen in private employment would justly claim that if the Government paid certain wages for eight hours' labor they should receive higher wages for ten hours' labor. This increase of wages for ten hours' labor being thus established in private employment, the employes of the Government would demand this new measure of ten-hour labor based upon its being worth more than eight-hour labor, and thus in turn each system would be encouraged to rise upon the demands of the other. That the essential element of this rule of equality is that the same worth of labor should receive the same wages in Government as in private employment may be illustrated by a not improbable condition of wages, while this theory of fewer hours producing equal amounts of labor with longer time of work is being tested by experience. Suppose that there should be a divided practice in private employment by which ten hours' labor should receive certain wages, and eight hours' labor less wages, are the Government eight hour laborers to receive, under the statutes requiring of the departmental regulations prescribing equality of wages between public and private employments the private wages for eight hours for those for ten hours' labor. Manifestly the Government employes in the supposed case would find their necessary measures of equality in the private wages of the eight hour labor, and not in the larger wages of the ten-hour labor. The conclusion, then, to which I come is, that the act does not require that the wages of the shortest day of Government labor should be reduced in proportion to the hours of labor, and that the act as little requires that the wages of the shortened day should be as large as the wages of the longer day of private employment. In this silence of the act itself on the measure of wages, while it speaks only of the hours of labor, the departments are left to the guidance of the rule of equality of compensation for equal worth of labor in Government and private employment. It may be that the equality of worth shall be the eight hour labor for the Government, and should be compensated as highly as the ten-hour labor in private employment. It may be that the wages in the two employments should be in the proportion of the different hours of labor; and finally, it may be that the true adjustment of disparity of value between the two systems of labor may be between these two rules. I am disposed to think that no better solution of the question raised by the passage of an act prescribing the length of a Government day of labor, while the private employments are free from any restriction in this respect, must be found in the substance of the rule of equality between Government and private wages, which is manifestly wise and just. Whatever difficulty there may be in applying this rule is intrinsic to the subject, and can only be met by experience. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. M. EVARTS,
Attorney-General.

—Lopez's career deserves a fitting end—a rope's end.

—A milk police watches the pumps in Augusta, Ga.

—Red Cloud, the Indian, promises henceforth to be a pleasant cloud.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Department Expenditures—The Olmstead Defalcation—Reverdy Johnson's Mission—Army Paymasters Mustered Out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Virginia Stay Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Hon. Fayette McMullen of Virginia has arrived here, bearing a petition from himself and numerous leading citizens of his State to General Grant, asking that the Stay laws be not extended beyond their present limitation, January 1, 1869. General Grant promised to consult the Secretary of War on the subject before giving a reply. Secretary Schofield, having commanded in Virginia, is presumed to understand the question.

$880,500,000.

Under a recent circular from the Treasury Department requiring financial agents to send in for redemption certain descriptions of legal-tender notes, a very large amount has been received. The Secretary of the Treasury's financial report will show an expenditure on account of the public debt of about $880,500,000, which includes redemptions, conversions, interest on the public debt, etc.

The Trial of Davis.

The Government will move for a continuation of Jefferson Davis' trial, the opinion being that Chief Justice Chase ought to preside. This he cannot do at the present term of the Court.

Uncle Samuel Robbed by his Rebel Servants.

The United States District Attorney for Texas has advised the Internal Revenue Bureau that the revenue officers in that State have ceased to assess and collect revenue taxes, and have joined with thieves who are plundering the Government. The Commissioner has addressed a letter to Colonel Belger, the newly-appointed Supervisor for Texas, directing him to look into the matter.

Acting Vice-President Wade

will arrive here on Friday. His private Secretary, John M. Parsons, reached here this morning. Thus far very few additional Members and Senators have arrived.

The Alabama Claims Settlement.

The sketch of the protocol sent here by Reverdy Johnson is not satisfactory to this Government, and amendments have been sent back by cable.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Paymasters Mustered Out of Service.

The following named additional paymasters in the United States Navy, holding the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, are mustered out of the service, to take effect January 1, 1869:—Jesse Brown, D. A. H. McPhail, Frank Bridgeman, Owen J. Turney, J. A. Drew, David Taylor, N. A. Tucker, George W. Dyer, A. D. Robinson, Wellington A. Roman, George Trulsdell, Edwin L. Moore.

A Military Reunion.

The following has been issued:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1868:—Circular. To the officers of the Army of the Ohio. Arrangements have been made, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman, for a social reunion of the officers of the Army of Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Georgia, at Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th and 16th of December. All the army and corps commanders and many other prominent officers are expected to be present, and the undersigned hopes to meet on that occasion as many as possible of his former comrades in arms.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The following

Promotions in the Naval Service

have been made, to date from September 20, 1868:—Captain George F. Emons to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Richard W. Meade to be Commander. Commander W. P. Buckner is detached from ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Commander Ralph Chandler is ordered to that station.

The Olmstead Defalcation.

The United States have entered suit against E. B. Olmstead, late Disbursing Clerk of the Post Office Department, to recover $30,000, the amount of his defalcation. A criminal suit is also pending against him.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady, and nominally 24½c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $6@6 25; do. extra, $6 25@6 50; do., family, $7@8 12; City Mill superfine, $6 75@7 25; do., extra, $8 75@10 75; do., family, $11 25@12 75; Western superfine, $6@6 25; do., extra, $6 50@7 50; do., family, $10 25@12 75. Wheat dull for low grades; prime to choice, $2 25@2 40. Corn firm; new white, 86@91c; yellow, $1 06@1 08. Oats firm at 70@73c. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 14½c; clear sides, 15½@16½; shoulders, 11½@14½c. Hams, 18@19c. Lard dull at 17@17½c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s, 5 acc	95⅝	150 sh Ocean Oil	⅝
$400 Penna R 1 m	93⅛	2 sh Penna R	54⅝
$3000 City 6s, New	103½	200 do	54⅝
$2000 do. New	103½	100 sh Cata Pf	31
$400 do. New	103½	100 do	31
$3000 Bel Del 2 m	85	100 sh Sch N Mtk	101½
30 sh C & Am	128	100 sh Read R	49⅝
8 do	128	300 do	49⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103⅝	10 sh Penna R	54⅝
6 sh Phila Bk	93½	60 do	54⅝
100 sh Reading	49	2 do	54⅝
400 sh Clinton Oil	¾		

The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of Mr. P. F. Kelly, a member.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED